THE WATERBURY WATCH.
KEYLESS, RELIABLE, ACCURATE, DURABLE.
Guaranteed for two years.
Repairs never exceed **One Rupee.**
Rs. 8-8. **Rs. 8-8.**
May be obtained from
Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., LIMITED,
or at the Office of the Company,
Medows Street, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,303—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, MAY 10, 1888.

CUTLER, PALMER'S WHISKIES.
THE OLDEST AND BEST MATURED.
The largest sales in India.
Note the names, and try one or other of the brands.
"Napier Johnstone"—Heart Bottle... ...
"Carlton," 11 years; Carlton, 5 years. ... } Prices from
"Glentromie" and Andrew Ushers ... ... } Rs. 21
Old Vatted Glenlivet and Special Reserve.. } Rs. 41
Dublin Whisky Distillery Co.'s, Irish ...
Examine cork, label, and capsule—of all Retailers.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

VARIOUS improvements having been made for the greater convenience and comfort of passengers travelling in *the second saloon*, special attention is called to *the advantageous terms* on which *excellent accommodation* to and from Europe can now be obtained.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

	Vessels	Tons	H. P.	Captain.	FRIDAY.
*	SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weigheli...	11th May.
B. L.	SHANNON	4189	800	C. R. Edwards ..	18th " Tuesday
*	ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	22nd May
B. L.	THAMES	4101	800	W. A. Seaton...	29th "
†	SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weigheli..	5th June
B.L.	KAISAR-I-HIND	4023	750	A. W. Adamson..	12th "
†	ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	19th "
B. L.	CLYDE	4124	800	E. M. Edmond ...	26th "
†	SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weigheli..	3rd July.
B.L.	GANGES	4196	800	E. Stewart.....	10th "

The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
* Passengers by these vessels change at Aden to steamer for Brindisi and London.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.
Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.
The Company also issue return tickets to Brindisi including railway fares to London and back *viâ* Taranto, Naples, Rome, and Genoa.
A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Steamers will be despatched as above on (or about) :—
May 4th and 18th, and June 1st, 15th & 29th.
And fortnightly thereafter.
For further particulars apply to
H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 7th May, 1888.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES, and from GENOA on dates given below.
FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third-class respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.
Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE.

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
MANILLA	5,000	800	10th May	1st July.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	1st June	20th July.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	20th June	10th August.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK including Railway Journey *viâ* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.
European servants and native ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100 respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer. To sail.
HENLEY .. on the 11th May 1888.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Rassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 2nd May, 1888.

AUSTRO HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS
BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail.
AMPHITRITE	L. Lemesich...	4,600	650	1st June.
BERENICE	E. Perini.....	3,500	550	7th June.

EXTRA STEAMERS TO TRIESTE.

ELEKTRA .....P. Mersa ..... 4,200 600 27th May.
A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI .....Rs.	500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI.....Rs.	800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from Trieste.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 18th inst., BRINDISI on the 20th, of each month.
Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail. 1888.
MELPOMENE	A. Malusa.....			14th May.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.
For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to
O. VON HOFFER,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 59, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 2nd May, 1888.

CLAN LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

Steamer. Tons. Commander. To Sail about
CLAN MURRAY.. 2,108 E. WORFOLK... 25th May.

THIS STEAMER has excellent accommodation for a limited number of passengers. The Saloon and cabins are all on Upper deck.
Passages granted at moderate rates. For particulars as to cabin, plans, passge money, &c., apply to
FINLAY, MUIR & Co.
Forbes Street, Bombay, 7th May, 1888.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessels Commander. Tons. H.P. To sail.
S.S. WORSLEY HALL..J. Verrill ....3500 400 15th May
S.S. EDEN HALL ..... T.H.S.Millard.3000 400 13th June

These Steamers have accommodation for a limited number of Passengers at moderate rates. Do not carry Surgeon or Stewardess.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Passengers can book through to London Overland.

WERNETH HALL..W. Boulton .....4100 500 15th May
RUFFORD HALL...W. J. Moffat ..4000 550 23rd May
ERTON HALL ..J. Hughes.....4100 500 26th June

[illegible] fast steamers have been specially built and adapted [illegible] way for the Bombay trade, and carry both [illegible] Stewardess. Cabins are all on deck and [illegible] Engines.
[illegible]D HALL has only recently been built, [illegible]ll the modern improvements including [illegible]ughout saloon and cabins.
[illegible]ars apply to
[illegible]RD BATES AND CO.,
Agents.

[illegible]ASSENGERS.
[illegible] BOOKED by P. [illegible]ll other steamers [illegible] commission. A [illegible] and full parti[illegible]day's Hand[illegible].
[illegible]BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST.

S.S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on FRIDAY, 11th May, at noon, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Kutch Mandvie, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "ARABIA," 1,080 tons (on arrival of Outward English Mails), calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "ELLORA," 1,970 tons, on THURSDAY, 10th May, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S.S. "BAGHDAD," 1,271 tons, on MONDAY, 11th May, at noon.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S.S. "KANGRA," 1,979 tons, on or about FRIDAY, the 8th June, at noon.

FOR MORMUGAO AND BACK TO BOMBAY, CALLING AT INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

THE S.S. "COCONADA," 862 tons, will leave Bombay for Mormugao every WEDNESDAY at noon, and MORMUGAO every SATURDAY, at 7 p.m., or, on arrival of the passenger train, and the s. s. Busheer, 792 tons, will leave the same port every SATURDAY and TUESDAY, respectively.

BOMBAY to MORMUGAO	First Class	Rs. 15 0
Do.	Second Class	" 7 8
Do.	Deck without diet	" 1 0

Further particulars can be had on application to the undersigned.
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 9th May, 1888. Agents.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

Vessel.	Commander.	Ton.	H.P.	To Sail.
PERSIA.....	R. Hutchinson..	3317	480	19th May.
BRITANNIA..	F. Blight.....	3069	480	29th "

BOMBAY TO LONDON DIRECT.

VICTORIA	W. Russell.....	3357	480	16th June

Passengers by s.s. Hispania can book through to London (overland from Marseilles).
Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and has every Comfort for First-Class Passengers.
For further particulars apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, 11th May, 1888. Agents.

COOK'S TRAVELLING AGENCY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission, and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED from any part of India by any route across the Continent, and to all parts of the Globe. Reductions to Family Parties and Missionaries.
Interpreters meet Steamers at all Chief Continental Ports.
Through Booking *viâ* Japan, America, Australia, &c.
Pamphlet and full particulars post free.

THOMAS COOK AND SON,
RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.
Calcutta : 11, Old Court-House Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

IODIZED SARSAPARILLA.

A COMBINATION of the fluid extract of Sarsaparilla prepared with the greatest care from the Red Jamaica Root and Iodide of Potassium, combining the active properties of Sarsaparilla with those of the Iodide. It is specially recommended as an Alterative and Blood-purifier.
Per bottle, Rs. 2-8 and Rs. 4 Cash.

PREPARED ONLY BY
TREACHER AND CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

PARRISH'S CHEMICAL FOOD,

OR COMPOUND SYRUP OF THE PHOSPHATES.

OF great value as a Nutritive Tonic, and for counteracting weakness arising from want of power in the organs of digestion to assimilate food. Extremely useful in Anæmia, and much recommended by Medical men as one of the most palatable and efficient of Ferruginous preparations.
Per Bottle—Re. 1 and Re. 1-12.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

PURE ÆRATED WATERS.

SPECIAL Cleanliness in the process of Manufacture.
Perfect Purity of all Ingredients used.
Fully charged with Carbonic Acid Gas.
The Waters manufactured by T. & Co., are fully equal to any obtainable, and may be taken *AD LIBITUM* with perfect safety :—

	Per doz. Rs. a.		Per doz. Rs. a.
Soda Water	0 12	Ozo	2 0
Tonic Water (the original)	1 0	Raspberryade	1 0
		Ærated Water	0 12
Seltzer Water introduced by T. & Co.	1 0	Potash Water	0 12
		Lithia Water	1 0
Lemonade	1 0	Vichy Water	1 4
Gingerade	1 0	Citrate of Potash Water	1 8
Ginger Ale	1 8		

N.B.—Orders for 2 Dozen and upwards delivered Free to any part of Bombay.

TREACHER AND CO., Ld.,
CHEMISTS, &c.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

HOUSES TO BE LET.

TO BE LET, from 1st June next, a very desirable BUNGALOW, at Middle Colaba. It consists of a Drawing, Dining, Two Bed and Bath-rooms, Cook-room, Stable, and outhouses, &c. Rent, Rs. 100. For further particulars apply to
P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.
2, Hornby Row.

TO LET, with immediate possession, a BUNGALOW at Mazagon, consisting of a Drawing, Dining, Two Bed and Bath-room. Rent, Rs. 50. For further particulars apply to
P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.
2, Hornby Row.

TO BE LET, the following twenty-two RESIDENCES in the Fort. Rents from Rs. 175 to 30. For further particulars, apply to
P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.
2, Hornby Row.

TO BE LET, from about August next, all those very desirable and conveniently situated three Floors in Hornby Row, above Mrs. Counsel, now in the occupation of Dr. F. B. Sarvy, Dental Surgeon, and Messrs. Ballantine and Co. It commands a charming view of the sea and Malabar Hill, and conveniently situated for a Merchant's Office as well as admirably adopted for a Solicitor Office and Barrister's Chamber. Each floor could be had separately. Rent moderate. For further particulars apply to
P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent,
2, Hornby Row.

SPECIFIC FOR DIABETES.

A RECENT important discovery in Medicine by a Medical man of more than thirty years' standing.
This Remedy in the hands of the discoverer has been used for some time past with unvarying success, and it is confidently recommended as a safe, certain, and speedy cure for the abovenamed distressing complaint.

Copy of Testimonial received from Dr. A. M. KUNTE, October 17, 1887.

I have very great pleasure in certifying that I have tried Messrs. TREACHER'S Cure for Diabetes successfully. In one case the gravity of the urine was reduced almost immediately, and in the course of a fortnight the urine was free from sugar. (Signed) A. M. KUNTE.
Per Bottle, Rs. 3.

SOLE PROPRIETORS.
TREACHER & CO., LD.,
MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NAPIER JOHNSTONE.

CUTLER, PALMER AND Co.

IF PROVIDING AGAINST
THE EXIGENCIES OF THE
COMING MONSOON
AND IN WANT OF
PROVISIONS,
WINES, BEERS, WATERS
AND
GENERAL HOUSE STORES
CONSULT
PHILLIPS & COMPANY'S
PRICED LISTS
FREE ON APPLICATION AT THE
BOMBAY AND POONA ESTABLISHMENTS.

P. VUCCINO,

PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTIST.

STUDIO FOR PORTRAITURE OPEN DAILY
from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m.
MEADOW STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHIRTINGS FOR PRESENT SEASON.

WE have pleasure in announcing the arrival of our latest Novelties in Shirtings, and we have now on inspection the most extensive Selection in Bombay We guarantee a perfect fitting, durable Shirt, and superiority in workmanship.

All Long Cloth, for wear under uniform,	½ dozen	Rs. 21
All Long Cloth, for wear with Linen Cuffs	"	" 24
Fine Long Cloth, Pure Linen Fronts and Cuffs	"	" 30
Fine Long Cloth, Pure Linen Collars attached	"	" 33
Fine Long Cloth, Extra Fine Linen Cuffs, Fronts and Bands	"	" 33
Fine Long Cloth, Extra Fine Linen Cuffs, Collars attached	"	" 36
French Cambric Shirts, Newest Designs, Fast Colours, Collars on	"	" 33
Best Oxford Shirts, Specialities (300 Patterns), Collars on	"	" 36
Satin Oxford Shirts, Bold Stripes and Checks, Collars on	"	" 39
Spun Silk Shirts (most comfortable), Collars on	"	" 72
Stockingette (cool, close fitting and elastic), Collars on	"	" 54
Silk and Wool, White and Coloured, delightfully cool material, well shrunk	"	" 54
Summer Flannel (Shrunk), white and neat Patterns	"	" 54
Tropical Flannel, unshrinkable, very cool and durable	"	" 42

BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD.,

SHIRT MAKERS AND HOSIERS,
BOMBAY, POONA, AND SECUNDERABAD.

BANKRUPT STOCK.

THROUGH THE FAILURE OF A LARGE
WEST-END HOUSE.
MARCKS AND COMPANY LIMITED
HAVE RECEIVED FROM THEIR HOME AGENT
A MAGNIFICENT STOCK OF
GEM JEWELLERY.
CONSISTING OF

DIAMOND BROOCHES
DIAMOND AND PEARL BROOCHES
PEARL AND RUBY DEMI-SUITS
DO. AND SAPPHIRE PENDANTS
LOCKETS SET DIAMONDS
DO. DO. RUBIES
DO. DO. PEARLS
EARRINGS SET EMERALDS, PEARLS.

A few Handsome 18-carat Guard Chains, Albert and Victoria. Also Neck Chains in great variety Scarf Pins, convertible to Solitaire, Studs of Diamonds, Pearls, Rubies, Sapphires, Corals, Turquoises Lapislazuli, &c., &c., &c., in a hundred fanciful designs.
Diamond Cluster Earrings and other articles of jewellery too numerous to particularize in detail.

TO BE SOLD AT
UNPRECEDENTEDLY LOW PRICES.
MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED

BOMBAY.	POONA.
43, Esplanade Road,	1 East Street,
Opposit Clock Tower.	Opposite Napier Hotel.

"SQUARE BOTTLE" WHISKY

CUTLER, PALMER AND Co.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
WATCH MANUFACTURERS
AND
WHOLESALE WATCH SUPPLIERS
OFFER NOW THE WHOLE STOCK OF THEIR
NON-KEYLESS WATCHES
REDUCTION OF 20 PER CENT.

N.B.—At a Meeting of the Directors of the above Company, on the 22nd March, it was resolved that the stock of their Key-winding Gold and Silver Watches should be offered to the Public at a reduction of 20 per cent. with the exception of their McCabe's Gold Watches, on which they allow 10 per cent. only.
This concession will, no doubt, induce intending Purchasers to obtain a good Watch at a very low price.
To Mofussil Constituen shall be glad to send a few Watches to select from on being informed of the approximate value.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
WATCH MANUFACTURERS, &c.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

HOMEWARD BOUND.

TEAS, very choice, Indian, for friends at Home.
CHEROOTS, finest qualities, for self and friends.
CHUTNIES, much appreciated at Home.
PHILLIPS & CO., LD., BOMBAY & POONA.

PIANOFORTES

SCHIEDMAYER'S, Stuttgart.
ROENISCH, Dresden.
COLLARD AND COLLARD,
PLEYEL AND WOLFF, Paris.
KAPS, Dresden.
ILLUSTRATED PRICE LISTS FREE BY POST.

SOUNDY & Co., LD.
SOLE AGENTS AND IMPORTERS, BOMBAY.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL,

TWO MINUTES FROM APOLLO BUNDER,
FORT, BOMBAY.

A FINE SPACIOUS VERANDAH placed all round the Building, and this addition has been so planned as to give privacy so inadequately attained in most Hotels with added comfort to Visitors and Residents.
Passengers at Church Gate and Victoria Stations met by Hotel Servants.

ARTISTIC NOVELTIES AND CURIOSITIES.

A SELECT LOT of IVORY NISHKIS just to hand, beautifully and quaintly carved.
Also a large and splendid selection of Japanese and Chinese Artistic ware always on hand for inspection at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES to make room for fresh goods.
Just unpacked Fresh Dry Ginger in Crystallized Sugar in two lb. tins, very nice and palatable.

EBRAHIM ADAMALLY,
CHINA BAZAAR, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

A, L & W'S Unshrinkable Flannels for District Wear.
Unshrinkable Flannels for Shirts or Sleeping Suits.
Unshrinkable White Saxony Flannel.
Unshrinkable White Twilled Flannel.
Unshrinkable White Silk and Flannel.
A, L & W'S Unshrinkable "Tropical" Flannels.
Unshrinkable Colored Flannels.
Unshrinkable Silk and Wool Mixture.
Superior White or Coloured Spun Silks.
A, L & W'S The genuine Oxford Cloth or Jute Mixture.
Soft Colored Zephyr Shirtings.
The New Colored "Cambridge" Shirting.

Messrs. ASQUITH, LORD & WHITMORE will forward their new Pat tern and Descriptive Catalogue on receipt of Letter or Post Card They continue to keep, as usual, one quality only, *viz.*, the best.

ASQUITH, LORD & WHITMORE,
SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,
Estd. in 1870. BOMBAY. Estd. in 1870.

JOONAS TYEB & CO.,

CIVIL AND MILITARY TAILORS; SHIRT, HABIT, AND PROFESSIONAL TROWSER MAKERS; ARMY, VOLUNTEERS, AND POLICE CONTRACTORS.

WE are now showing the largest new Stock in Bombay of Tweeds Angolas, Coatings, Flannels, Bedford Cords, Corduroys, Oxford Shirtings, Over-coatings, and Cotton Suitings, suitable for all climes. An early inspection is invited.
Suits made in six hours' notice. A good fit combined with first-class Material and excellent Workmanship can always be obtained.
We also have received a large new Stock of Hats, Neckties, Scarves, Braces of different Makers, Air-tight Uniform Cases, Hat Boxes, Trunks, Portmanteaus, Gladstone Bags, Rizzais, Blankets, Pillows, Rugs, Chairs, and all Travelling Requisites.
A large Stock of Army Cloth in Blue and Grey.
Laces, Badges, and Trimmings for all branches of the Military Service in stock. Military Uniforms, made to order to the latest Regulations.
For the cold weather, Cardigan Jackets, Woollen Banians, Lambs Wool Socks, and Knickerbocker Hose, Undershirts, and Drawers.

JOONAS TYEB & CO.,
11, HUMMUM-STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT, THURSDAY, MAY 10.
LESSEE & SOLE PROPRIETOR.....MR. H. STANLEY.
CROWDED HOUSES! CROWDED HOUSES!!
NIGHTLY.
HARRY STANLEY'S
SHAKESPEREAN DRAMATIC, OPERATIC,
AND
PANTOMIME COMPANY,
TO-NIGHT, THURSDAY,
DOROTHY.
And entirely New Scenery painted by Mr. E. J. Ramsay.

SATURDAY, LA MASCOTTE.
For the first time in Bombay in a complete form.

PRICES AS USUAL.
Navy, Military, and Volunteers in uniform Half Price to Stalls and Pit only.
Box Office open at Soundy & Co., where Plan can be seen and Seats secured.
Doors open at 8-30 p.m. Overture at 9 p.m.

ANGLO-INDIAN SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING Co., Ld.

MR J. A. CASSEL'S will ACT as SECRETARY in Bombay during the TEMPORARY ABSENCE of the undersigned in England.
By order of the Local Committee,
P. PEARSON,
Secretary in Bombay.
Bombay, 9th May, 1888.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned :—
Duc de Montebello Champagne, Qts...Rs. 38 per doz.
do. do. Pints...Rs. 40 per case of 2 dozen.
FROM BRUDER KLEINOSCHEG, GRAZ.
Extra dry Pale Styrian Champagne...qts. Rs. 30 per doz.
Dry Burgundy Red Champagne.....qts. Rs. 30 do.
Dry Pale Muscat Champagne .....qts. Rs. 30 do.
SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS BASTIAO JASINTO DE SILVA, of Bombay, Portuguese inhabitant, has contracted to absolutely SELL and dispose of the land hereinafter described free from all incumbrances. All persons having or claiming to have any right, title to or estate or interest in or claim against the said premises either by way of mortgage, sale, gift, lease, inheritance or in any wise howsoever, are hereby requested to make the same known in writing to the undersigned as Solicitors to the purchaser at their Office, National Bank Buildings, within 14 days from the date hereof, failing which and at the expiration of the said period the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim.

DESCRIPTION OF PARCELS.

All that piece of vacant land, situate in the north of the Ferguson Road in Bombay, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 275, 314, and 318, New No. 12,272, and Survey No. 1-2806, admeasuring about 10,000 (Ten thousand), square yards, and bounded on the east by the batty ground of Madhawrow Dongayan, the west by Government vacant land, on the north by the batty ground of Juggonnath Heerajee, and partly by that of Dadajee Hubhajee and Revd. Bras Fernandes, and on the south by the batty ground of Dadajee Bhundaree, Venayek Govindjee, Dadajee Bhundaree, Venayek Govindjee.

PAYNE, GILBERT, & SAYANI,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

ONLY A FEW COPIES RECEIVED, QUEEN'S JUBILEE, 1887.

A MOST SPLENDID PICTURE in commemoration of the Jubilee of HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY the QUEEN-EMPRESS.

Without exaggeration it can be styled a most wonderful production in art ever issued at such a trifling cost; Exhibiting most vividly in allegorical representations—PEACE, JUSTICE, MERCY, HAPPINESS, PROSPERITY, and COMMERCE of the Empire.

Also representing the VARIOUS PRODUCTS, ANIMALS, and NATIONALITIES that compose the vast Empire over which our beloved Queen-Empress rules.

Price very Nominal.
(Original Price one Guinea.)
Rs. 10 without Frame.
Rs. 50 in Elegant Gold Frames of the latest Fashion.

HORMUSJI SORABJI and Co.,
26, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

NEW BOOKS.

	Rs.	a.
Debrett's Peerage, Baronetage, and Knightage, 1888	11	0
Hart's Army List, 1888	14	8
Crane Court; by A. M. Monro	3	12
Marjio's Crucifix; by F. Marion Crawford	3	12
Lombard Street Mystery; by M. Robertson	3	4
Prison Characters; by F. W. Robinson	2	4
Noctes Ambrosianæ; by Professor Wilson	3	0
Lays of the Sea Side; by Aliph Cheem	3	4
Miss Cadogna; by J. Hawthorne	1	4
My Lord Conceit; by Rita	1	4
Emilia Wyndham; by Mrs. Marsh	0	6
Ghost Hunter; by J. Banim	0	6
Curate; by R. Challis	0	10
Humorous Readings for Home and Hall; by C. B. Neville	0	10
Diary of Samuel Pepys 1668 (Cas. National Library) ...Rs. 0 4 and	0	6
Coriolanus; by W. Shakespeare (Cas. National Library) ...Rs. 0 4 and	0	6
Repulse of the French	0	6
Disease, its Prevention and Cure; by C. G. Godfrey	1	0
Reminiscences of Foreign Travel	3	4
Golden Hawk; by P. Holland	2	4
Elementary Chemistry; by W. S. Furneaux	1	10
Mechanics and Experimental Science; by E. Aveling	3	12
Complete Course of Volapuk; by J. H. Harrison.	1	10
Key to Volapuk Grammar; by A Kirchhoff	1	10
Three Years of a Wanderer's Life; by J. F. Keane	3	12
Marahuna, a Romance; by H B M Watson	3	12
Elocution, Voice, and Gesture; by R. Garry	0	10
Bad Boy and His Sister; by B. Broadaxe	0	6
Vidore; by G. W. Vyse	0	10
Mess Stories; by Proteus, 2nd Series	1	4
Mrs. Caudle's Curtain Lectures; Illustrated	0	10
Wife's Handbook; by H. A. Allbutt	0	6
Heather Belles; by Sigma	0	10
Down with England! a French Prophecy	0	10
Ralph Norbeck's Trust; by W. Westall	1	4
In all Shades; by G. Allen	1	4
Frozen Hearts; by G. W. Appleton	2	4
Curb and Snaffle; by Sir R. H. Roberts	2	6
Border Ballads (Canterbury Poets)	0	10
Select Writings of Emerson (Camelot Classics)	0	10
Laws of Everyday Life; by H. C. A. Forster	1	0
Section 558, or the Fatal Letter; by J. Hawthorne	2	4
Crown Prince of Germany; a Diary	1	10
Near and Far; by W. Senior	3	12
Glen Dessaray and other Poems; by J. C. Shairp	3	12
Fundamental Principles of Chemistry; by R. Galloway	4	4
Teacher of the Violin; by J. H. Shorthouse	3	12
House-keeping Trials; by Lena	0	10
Kinship of Men; by H. Kendall	3	4
Voice of Urbano; by J.W. Wells	3	12
Magic, White and Black; by F. Hartmann	4	12
Zyte; by H. Malot	0	10
Abbey Murder; by J. Hatton	0	10
Cliff Mystery; by H. Aide	0	10
Perfect Demon: by A Carter	0	10
American Marquis; by R. H. Sherard	0	10
Beulah; by A. E. Wilson	0	10
Strange Adventures of Lucy Smith; by F. C. Phillips	1	4
Chequers; by J. Runciman	1	4
Dead Past; by Mrs. H. L. Cameron	1	4
Thro' Love and War; by V. Fane	1	4
Cresusa's Widow; by D. Russell	1	4
Molesworth's Pocket-Book of Engineering Formulæ	3	12
Reed's New Guide-Book for Local and Marine Examination of Master and Mate, 1888	3	4
Disappeared; by S. Tytler	1	4
Vicar's Daughter; by G. MacDonald	1	4
Struggle for Fame; by Mrs. Ridell	1	4
New Judgment of Paris; by P. Lafargue (Macmillan's Colonial Library)	1	8
Rosmah (Macmillan's Colonial Library)	1	8
Biographical Sketches; by H. Martineau (Macmillan's Colonial Library)	1	8
Shepherd's Calendar; by E. Spenser (Cassell's National Library) ...Rs. 0-4 and	0	6
Black Death; by J. F. C. Hecker (Cassell's National Library) ...Rs. 0-4 and	0	6
Ladies' Paradise; by E. Zola	1	10

NEW FRENCH NOVELS.

Hommes et Choses; by J. Delafosse	2	6
Theresine; by A. Delpit	2	6
Fui D'Amour; by F. Vilars	2	6
Le Parfum de Christiane; by L. Germont	2	6
Le General Cocojo; by E. La Selve	2	6
Les Embarras D' Un Capitani de Dragons	2	6
Peur de La Vie; by C. Richard	2	6
Retour Fatal; by P. Manz	2	6
Etainne Laurent; by G. Montiere	1	6

COOPER, MADON & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BUDGET, published every Tuesday, specially prepared for Indian subscribers with 8 pages Supplement of English news in addition to 24 pages of Indian matter. Rates, Rs. 15 per year for Indian subscribers, post free; and Rs. 17 including postage for the United Kingdom.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
41, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

WEEKLY SALE.

TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 11th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms as follows :—
1 case 20 pieces union cloth.
1 case 33 pieces fancy striped satin cloth.
5 case brocades.
2 case cotton trousering cloth.
10 cases foolscap white glazed, 9 lbs.
10 " " 11 lbs.
25 cases Potpapers, Pink and White, 5, 6, and 9 lbs.
10 bales blotting papers.
200 boxes bar soaps.

SALE OF TWIST.

TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 11th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJI & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Room.
10 bales and 30 bundles No. 30 Twist.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
Bombay, 10th May, 1888.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 10th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual weekly auction sale at their Rooms of a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, twist, &c :—
5 bales grey T cloth, shirtings and dhoties.
5 cases Turkey red prints.
3 bales white and colored handkerchiefs.
3 cases blue and red stripe dhoties.
3 cases trousering and check cloth.
2 cases white shirtings.
A quantity of spelter, paint, umbrellas, &c.
An invoice of confectionery and medicine by the well-known G. F. Coward & Co., just landed ex s.s. "Peshawur," consisting of peppermint, ginger, rose, lavendar and cough lozenges, refined liquorice, carbonate of soda, essence of peppermint, Jamaica ginger, laudanum, brandy bitter, Daiby's carminative, glycerine, balsam capivi, tooth-powder, tooth-brushes, cold cream, milk of rose, pomatum, &c.
On account and at the risk of Hoosan Abbas Larree and Mooljee Dayall.
N I S.—7 bales grey T cloth, 7 lbs., 31 by 24 yds.
On account of the concerned—
3 tons angle iron.

AUCTION SALE OF MOULMEIN TEAK LOGS.

On SATURDAY, the 12th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Tank Bunder, by order of Messrs. Visram Ebrahim and Co., and on account and risk of Mr. Yesoob Abdoolla—
71 logs Molmein teak.

AUCTION SALE OF THE BARQUE "SULTANY."

On TUESDAY, the 15th instant, at 3 p.m, Messrs. MENESSE & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms by order of Messrs. Visram Ebrahim & Co., Agents for the owner.
The Barque "Sultany, of 370 tons register, built of teak and Gulgul, sheathed with copper, with all the masts, yards, sails, boat, rigging, &c., as she now lies in the Bombay Harbour.
The vessel is classed by Bureau Veritas 3-3 L I I till May, 1889.
The vessel is open for the inspection of intending purchasers.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the lot being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE OF OLD AND UNSERVICEABLE STORES AT THE G. I. P. RAILWAY STORES DEPOT, PAREL.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 16th instant, at 2 p. m., at the G. I. P. Railway Stores Depot, Parel—
A quantity of old and unserviceable stores, consisting of empty coates cases, casks, iron cans, paint tins, scrap wood, broken glass, telegraph materials, leather and India-rubber cuttings, wrought and cast scrap iron, cast steel files, zinc linings from packing cases, old lamps and shovels, office furniture, clothing cotton and woollen, cloth cuttings, &c, &c.

MENESSE & Co.
Bombay, May 10, 1888.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.
No. 5, APOLLO STREET.

SALE of a Portable Wooden Dwelling House, situate at Apollo Reclamation, behind Apollo Hotel.
Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at 4 p.m., on SATURDAY, the 12th instant, if not previously disposed of, at the abovementioned premises—
A neat portable wooden cottage, containing four rooms, with veranda, bath-room, &c., and kitchen attached. Must be removed from its present position to some adjacent spot or elsewhere within two weeks from date of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF TOSHAKHANA ARTICLES.

Under instructions from the Government of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will on SATURDAY, the 12th inst., at 3 p.m., sell by public auction at their rooms, Toshakhana, articles, consisting of silk bed, quilt, album of photos of views of Central India, with kinkhob cover, large picture frame, &c., &c.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 pair very handsome, fast trotting bay Australian horse, goes in single and double harness.
1 handsome English-built glass-fronted miniature brougham.
1 second-hand office shigram.
1 powerful grey Arab horse, goes in saddle and harness.
1 Handsome bay waler gelding, about 6 years old, large and powerful animal.
1 handsome, strong English-built dog-cart.
1 pair of handsome strong fast-trotting bay Arab horses with a handsome strong 4-seated Barouche in excellent condition and set of English harness.
1 handsome, strong, English-built glass-fronted brougham in very good order.
1 strong flea bitten grey Arab horse 14-1½ 8 years old, quiet to ride and drive.

AUCTION SALE OF THE HARDEN STAR HAND GRENADES.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co. have received instructions sell by Public Auction at their Rooms on SATURDAY, the 12th instant, at 3 p. m., a consignment of the celebrated Harden Star Hand Grenade. This Grenade enjoys the reputation of being the most effective fire extinguisher invented, and is to be found in all large mills, workshops, factories, and public buildings in England and the United States, where it has been the means of saving annually many lakhs of rupees worth of property from destruction by fire. It is always ready for immediate use, and is so simple that it can be easily applied by the smallest child. It contains a chemical preparation which, while being immediately fatal to fire, does not cause any damage to the most delicate goods, and is perfectly innocuous. The makers of the Harden Star Hand Grenade have received the highest certificates of its unfailing efficiency as a fire extinguishing agent from innumerable millowners and others in Great Britain and America. The Harden Star Hand Grenade is also be found at some of the Principal Railway Stations and Mills in India.

Under instruction from Mr. Robert Scott, the mortagee, and on account and risk of James Donald of Bombay, an insolvent, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, on TUESDAY, 15th May, at 4 p.m., (unless previously disposed of by private contract,) subject to particulars and conditions of sale, which will then be produced.—
All that piece or parcel of leasehold land, held from the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, for a term of fifty years, from the 1st day of March, 1883, situate on the Elphinstone Land Estate, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 4,419·6·9 square Yards, and bounded as follows :—On the north by Ahmedabad Street, on the south by the road through which the Carnac Bunder sidings pass, on the east by Frere Road, and on the west by the premises next described, on which said premises a large metal business has been for some years carried on, and which said premises were formerly in the occupation of Messrs. Donald, Hennessey and Couper, and recently in that of the said James Donald, and are known as "The Ripon Iron Works," together with the large workshops, godowns, and buildings erected on the said piece or parcel of land, and the machinery, fixtures and effects now in or upon the same.
The whole of the above will be submitted in the first instance at one lot subject to a reserved bid, and, if not so sold, will be put up in lots, the first lot comprising the land and buildings, and the remaining lots the machinery fixtures and effects.
For particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Tobin and Roughton, or to the undersigned.

On THURSDAY, the 24th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs BENNETT and Co. will, by order of Messrs. Kirby and Co., Engineers and Contractors, Wet Dock Extension Works, sell by Public Auction, at Mody Bay, behind the Cumoo Jaffer Salleman's Moosafarkhana, their surplus stock, consisting of locomotive engines, six and four wheels, coupled by "Hawthorn," by "Avonside Engine Works," by "Dubs," metre guage Contractor's waggon's overhead traveller with double purchase crab winch, up to fifteen tons, with timber complete, Plaitman's dredges with grab and bucket grab complete, centrifugal pumps, chain and tripod pumps, single, double and treble crab winches, roller mills, Carnish lock drill, double flour mills, blacksmith's bellows, shafts with pulleys and pedestal complete, portable railway, wagons, sbare wheels, claws, iron columns, augers of sizes, iron wire, iron chain of sizes, ropes, bolts and nuts, and many other articles too numerous to describe.

On WEDNESDAY, the 30th May, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished and inlaid household furniture, best electro-plated ware, very rich crockery and glassware, very handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, first-rate oleographs and oilpaintigs, very rich Persian and Brussels carpets, handsome Hunk's patent duplex table and hanging kerosine lamps, a handsome strong-built four-seated open carriage, a pair of handsome fast trotting bay Arab horses, sets of single and double harness, also a collection of law books, including a complete set of the common Bench Reports, a large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c.,&c., the property of N. SPENCER, Esq.
Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 10th May 1888.

A LECTURE READ BY
PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER
(in pamphlet form)
Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*.
Annas 2. Post free.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

NOTICES.

BARTON & CO., LIMITED, IN LIQUIDATION.

ALL the LIQUIDATORS interest in certain outstandings due to this Company will be offered for sale, by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 16th instant, at 4 p.m., by Messrs. BENNETT & Co., at their rooms, Fort, Bombay. List of outstandings and conditions of sale can be seen at the offices of the Auctioneers as above.

GEORGE W. BAKE,
Liquidator.

BOMBAY TELEPHONE COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the half-year ending 31st December, 1887, of eight annas per share, will be distributed at the offices of the Company, on and after the 22nd May, 1888, to shareholders, whose names are on the Company's Register on the 7th May, 1888.

BENN, ASHLEY & Co.,
Secretaries and Agents.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY the 7th May, to MONDAY, the 21st May, 1888, both days inclusive.

COMMISSARIAT NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Commissariat Storekeeper-General, Bombay, at 11-30 a.m., on 21st May, 1888, for SUPPLY of COUNTRY MALT LIQUOR at Neemuch, Nusseerabad, Kurrachee, Hyderabad, Aden, Ahmedabad Deesa, and Abu.
Forms of Tenders and all further particulars can be obtained on application to the Commissariat Storekeeper-General, Bombay.

J. M. BOYD, Colonel,
For Commissary-General.
Commissary-General's Office, Poona, 14th April, 1888.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
BRAKE BLOCKS.

TENDERS are invited for the Supply of 23,000 Teakwood Brake Blocks.
Tenders Sealed and superscribed, and accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 500 must be delivered at the Agent's Office, Victoria Terminus, by 1 p.m. (Gunfire), on WEDNESDAY, the 16th May next, after which hour no Tender will be received.
Forms of specification and Tender can be obtained, and templets seen at the Storekeepers Office, Parel.
The Acting Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 26th April, 1888.

INDIAN COOKERY.—LOCAL.
BY AN ANGLO-INDIAN.

An edition, Revised and Enlarged. 155 pages large 8 vo containing over 400 recipes, for Soups, Fish, Roasts, Stews, made Dishes, Vegetables, Salads, Sauces, Curries, Balchows, Chutnies, Pickles, Pastries, Fruit-stews, Puddings, Cakes, Xmas Sweets, Jams, Jellies, Preserves, &c., &c., with chapters on Domestic Economy, Kitchen Requisites, Marketing, &c., &c.
Price, Rs. 2, or interleaved for M. S. additions, Rs. 2-8.
Postage, 2 annas extra.
Sold at the Bombay Tract and Book Society,
COOPER, MADON & Co., Booksellers.
and at the White House, Colaba Causeway.

THE MANOCKJEE PETIT MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that an ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, 6 Horaby Row, on SATURDAY, the 12th instant, at 3-30 p.m., for the transaction of the following business :—
1. To adopt the Report of the Directors and the audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Accounts of the Company for the six months ended 31st December, 1887.
2. To declare a Dividend for the six months ended 31st December, 1887.
3. To elect two Directors in the place of those who are retiring by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint two Auditors for the current year, and to fix their remuneration.

By order of the Board,
D. M. PETIT SONS & Co.,
Agents.
The Manockjee Petit Manufacturing Co., Ld,
Bombay, 4th May 1888.

ELECTRIC LIGHT INSTALLATIONS.

MESSRS. GANZ and Co., Ld., Bombay Agency, Bombay, are prepared to give estimates for the SUPPLY of DYNAMO-MACHINES, TRANSFORMERS, ARC, and INCANDESCENT LAMPS, and all necessary Electric plant, together with suitable power (either Steam, Gas, or Water Motors.)

MESSRS. GANZ & Co., Ld., obtained the FIRST ORDER of MERIT at the Adelaide Jubilee Exhibition for the excellence of their Exhibits shown at work on that occasion.
The following are a few of the Central Stations working with our system, viz :—

Budapest	4,000	lamps	London	200	lamps.
Lucerne	1,800	"	Rome	12,000	"
Monte Vido	7,200	"	Milan	1,500	"
Melbourne	3,600	"	Odessa	2,500	"

For particulars of our system, please to apply to GANZ & Co., Ld., Bombay Office, Opposite Custom House.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS in duplicate will be received by the Ordnance Officer, Madras, up to 7th June, 1888, and OPENED at 12 noon, (on the 8th June, 1888, for supply of undermentioned stores more or less) to the Madras Arsenal as required.

Cloth Tent, Blue .....yards 7,300	Offers will be received for the supply of both hand-made and machine-made cloth.	
Cloth Tent, White.....yards 7,300		
Cloth Sheeting .....yards 7,300		
Cloth Hessain, 26 in. wide.yards 691		

The term "more" to include supply of stores, if required, up to 25 per cent., in excess of original tenders.
List of stores can be obtained on application to the Ordnance Officer, Madras.
Tenders will only be received on printed forms procurable at 8 annas in the office of the Ordnance Officer, Madras.
Tenders should be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 5 per cent. in Bank Receipts as earnest money, which will be returned on execution of the contract deed or rejection of the tenders. Forms should be properly filled in and signed.
Tenders not complying with the above conditions will be rejected; the accepted Tenderer must execute an agreement; in the event of his failing to take it up, his earnest money will be forfeited.
On failure of contract it shall be competent for the Inspector-General of Ordnance, Madras, to confiscate the whole or any part of the security deposit to Government at his own discretion.
Parties tendering are requested to give their address in full.
The rates are required for the articles delivered at Madras.

J. C. FISHER, Lt.-Col., R.A.,
Ordnance Officer in charge.
Arsenal Office, Fort St. George, 5th May, 1888.

BELLARY-KISTNA STATE RAILWAY.
NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for completion of works on the Bellary Kistna State Railway, viz., in the Nandicanama Division from mile 117½ to mile 125 and in the Markapur Division from mile 125 to mile 161 under two separate contracts.
The works comprised will be Earthwork, including ordinary earthwork and Rock cutting, Masonry in Bridges and Culverts, Masonry in Stations and Buildings, Platelaying, &c.
Tenders should be sealed with wax and superscribed Tenders for works on Nandicanama or Markapur, Division, Bellary-Kistna State Railway. Tenders should be for all the above descriptions of works to be executed on a contract, and should reach the Engineer-in-Chief's Office before noon on the 25th of May 1888.
Tenders received after that date will be rejected.
On lodging a deposit of Rs. 500 as earnest money, which will be returned if Tender is not accepted, applicants can obtain from Engineer-in-Chief forms of scnedules of rates to be filled in and signed by them, also the conditions of contract to be signed by them, and the form of contract which the successful Tenderers will be required to enter into. Plans, sections, and drawings, together with the specifications of works will be open to inspection of Tenderers at the Office of the Engineer-in-Chief at Bellary.
Those whose Tenders are accepted will be required within 10 days of acceptance of the Tender, to make a deposit in cash or Government Securities of 3 per cent. of the total value of the work to be executed by them. A deduction of 10 per cent. will also be made from time to time from payment for works actually executed until the amount of such deductions, plus the original deposit, reaches a total of 6½ per cent. of the value of work to be executed.
In case no Tender for completion of the above work under contract should be made and accepted, petty contractors are also invited to tender on a schedule of rates for each such work. The terms on which such work is to be done and a form of schedule of rates to be filled in and signed by petty Contractors can be obtained from the Engineer-in-Chief on a deposit of Rs. 50 being lodged by each Tenderer as earnest money, which will be returned if terms are not accepted.
The Engineer-in-Chief reserves to himself the right to reject all or any of the Tenders without assigning any reason.
Joint Tenders by two or more persons will not be accepted. Tenders must be made and contracts entered into either in the name of one person or in the name of a firm, but the names of the members of a firm contracting must be furnished to the Engineer-in-Chief.

H. C. D. LATOUCHE,
Engineer-in-Chief.
Bellary-Kistna State Railway.
Engineer-in-Chief's Office, Bellary, 7th May, 1888.

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HOCKS—MEYER & COBLENZ'S BRAND—	
NIERSTEINER, 1874	" 19
HOCHHEIMER, 1878	" 22
SUPERIOR SPARKLING HOCK, 111	
QUALITY, GREEN LABEL.....	" 37
Ditto 1 ditto WHITE LABEL.	" 48

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FOR
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Are of two kinds: firstly, those which are only skin deep (which are not now to be considered); secondly, those which are caused by a bad state of the blood, and which attack various parts of the body in different ways. Skin diseases shows itself in the HEAD, sometimes in the form of Dandruff which no amount of brushing and combing will get rid of, and sometimes in the form of Scaly Eruptions. In the NECK, by an enlargement of the glands (commonly called Glandular Swellings), which if unchecked become very unsightly wounds. In the ARMPITS, and the inside of the ELBOWS, by an inflamed Roughness of the Skin, which is very painful when washed. In the HANDS, by deep Cracks or Fissures which, if healed for a few days, speedily open again, or by horny-looking patches. In the LEGS, by Hard, Shiny and Inflamed Swellings, or by wounds more or less deep. And on the BODY, in Red Scaly Patches, which as often as rubbed off, form again or in the discharge of a thin, watery fluid of a very disagreeable nature. In all these cases the treatment must be twofold. An Ointment is required to relieve itching, and Medicine must be taken to change the state of the Blood, and render it pure.
Both these requirements are supplied by
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The OINTMENT called
"THE POOR MAN'S FRI

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Hyderabad (Deccan) Spinning and Weaving Company, 3-30 p.m.

Gaiety Theatre, Stanley's Company, 9 p.m.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Hindoo (s), for Cutch Mandvie ; Somali (s), Aden and Jeddah ; E. Reed (barque), Colombo ; and Liscard (s), Trieste and Venice.

VESSEL ARRIVED.—The following vessel arrived yesterday :—Ethiopia (s), from Calcutta.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. Apollo left the dock on the 8th inst.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s.s. Sumatra left the dock on the 8th inst.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.—The statement of traffic for the week ending the 5th inst. shows an increase of Rs. 1,20,557 in receipts.

NOTICE.—The mails for the Persian Gulf (except for Gwadur, Jask, and Muscat) close at Kurrachee at 3-20 p.m., this day.

FORT GRATUITOUS DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during the past month was 2,925 ; daily average, 97 ; total of new admissions, 1,348 ; and the number of children vaccinated, 77.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON BOARDSHIP.—An inquest was held by the coroner yesterday, at the morgue, touching the death of Mirza Khan, aged 30 years, who was a stevedore's labourer, employed on board the s.s. Knight-Errant, lying in the Victoria Dock. On Tuesday, while deceased was working on the main deck, he was dragged across No. 1 hatchway, and falling into the hold on to the kelson, was killed on the spot. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

THEFT OF GOVERNMENT LIME.—Before Mr. Hamilton, at the Fort Police Court yesterday, Damjee Ramjee was charged with stealing a quantity of lime, valued at Rs. 5-8, the property of Government. It appeared the lime was lying at Mody Bunder for some time past. On the 8th inst., the prisoner went to the place with a cart, took a load of the lime away, and sold it to a Parsee in the Fort for Rs. 4-8. In consequence of information given to the police by a Mahomedan, who had seen the prisoner remove the lime, the latter was arrested. He admitted the offence and was fined Rs. 10.

THEFT.—Kanjee Dewjee was yesterday charged by Inspector Young, before Mr. P. Ryan, with stealing a wooden box containing gold and silver ornaments, wearing apparel, a bundle of carriage lining, and an umbrella, of the aggregate value of Rs. 327, the property of Toolsia Nuthoo, a tailor, living in Cowasjee Patel Tank Road, on the 5th instant. The accused was caught red-handed and handed over to the police. Pleading guilty to the charge, and also admitting one previous conviction, he was sentenced to nine months' rigorous imprisonment.

A PICKPOCKET.—Oomer Goolab was yesterday charged before Mr. P. Ryan with stealing a purse, containing four annas and ten pies, from the pocket of Shiva Poona, while at the Grant Road Station, on Monday last. It appears that on Monday, about noon, while the boy was standing near the door of the Railway Station the accused picked his pocket and was running away with the purse, when the boy raised an alarm and had him arrested by the Railway police. The accused pleaded not guilty, and for his defence called Jeewee, his wife, who stated that complainant joked with her, and on her husband remonstrating with him he in revenge brought this charge. On admitting two previous convictions, he was convicted and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE EFFECTS OF DRINK.—An inquest was held yesterday, by the coroner, at Lower Mahim, touching the death of Luis Minguel DeSilva, aged 47 years. Deceased was a clerk in the employ of Captain Crowder, Marine Surveyor, and was found lying dead on the Mahim foreshore, on Tuesday. The man, it appears, on the 14th ultimo, lost a son, and was very much depressed in spirits. Since then he took to excessive drinking. On Tuesday morning deceased, accompanied by his son, went to the Mahim Bazaar to make some purchases. After doing so, he sent his son home, telling him that he would return in a short time. Deceased then went into a liquor-shop, where he indulged very freely in country liquor. As he did not come home as expected, his relatives went in search of him and they found his dead body lying on the Mahim foreshore. There were no external marks of violence. The verdict returned was that death was caused by excessive drinking.

THEFT ON BOARD THE STEAMER MANILLA.—Yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, Mr. Batty, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, disposed of a charge against one Guffoor Cassum of stealing from the forecastle of the steamship Manilla a sum of Rs. 37 in currency notes and cash, the property of Shaik Ismail Bhowdeen. On Monday afternoon last, the prosecutor, a fireman on board the steamer, received the money as his wages, put it in his bundle, and rolled it up in his bedding. The accused and another man, who said they had come on board to see his cousin, were standing by and saw the prosecutor putting away the money in his bedding. Sometime afterwards, the latter saw the accused again in another part of the ship tying up something in his waist. Feeling suspicious, prosecutor went to see if his money were safe, and found it missing. He at once searched the accused in the presence of two firemen ; and the money was found in his possession. His companion had by that time gone away, and Rs. 11 belonging to the prosecutor were missing. The defence was that, as the accused was sleeping in the locker on Monday afternoon, a boy woke him up, and taking the money out of his pocket, asked him to keep it for him until he returned. He did not return ; and in the meantime accused was charged with theft by the prosecutor. The boy in question was searched for by the police, but could not be found. His Worship found the accused guilty of being in possession of property suspected to have been stolen, and sentenced him to rigorous imprisonment for three months.

A BOMBAY SOLICITOR IN HYDERABAD.—Mr. Hormusjee N. Vakil, Solicitor of the Bombay High Court, is still working higher and higher in the confidence of the Hyderabad official and social world as his merits become recognized. His success at the local bar was considerable enough to induce him to take up his residence permanently among us, and this has now received its seal and acknowledgment in his retention by the Government in the case pending against Abdul Huq. He is thus far the only local man engaged, his colleagues being Mr. Jardine, Barrister-at-Law, and Mr. Edgelow, Solicitor. But a large stroke of good fortune has, we learn, just befallen him. The service heretofore performed in Nawab Vikar-ul-Umra Bahadur's ilaqua has had on his resignation to be sub-divided, and Mr. Hormusjee has now been appointed Financial Secretary to this nobleman.—*Deccan Times.*

DIVINE SERVICE.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

ASCENSION DAY, MAY 10.

7-15 a.m., Holy Communion.

6 p.m., Choral Evensong and Sermon.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 8th May, 1888.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·794
Temperature of the Air	82·8
Wet Bulb Thermometer	75·1
Dew Point	72·1
Humidity of Air	·703
Cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	0·0
Temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	83·0
Do. do (read at 10 a.m.)	77·2
Direction of Wind.*	WNW, N, NNE, WNW, W, WNW.
Rain in 24 hours*	245

*Midnight to midnight.

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LOVE IN A BILLIARD ROOM.

YESTERDAY, before Mr. Batty, at the Fort Police Court, Mr. C. Papovitz, a mechanic, was charged with assaulting Mrs. Hannah Bard, the proprietress of the Empress of India billiard-room in Marine Street, Fort. It appeared the defendant had been a constant visitor at the billiard-room, and had been, as the complainant suspected, making love to her sister with a view to matrimony. Complainant had objections to the proposal, and she had discountenanced the defendant's visits to her room as far as she could ; but he was persistent in his courtship, which, on Friday last, was the cause of a disturbance. The parties appeared before the Magistrate.

Magistrate : Did you strike the complainant last Friday ?

Defendant : Yes, I struck her.

Magistrate : Why did you do so ?

Defendant : It was 7-30 p. m. last Friday. The complainant was sitting in the doorway of the billiard-room, where her sister and the barmaid were also sitting. As I went up the complainant commenced to insult me and struck me in the face. I did nothing at all. I asked her why she insulted me and struck me. She made no reply, but struck me again three or four times.

Magistrate : But you said that you struck her. Did you do so or not ?

Defendant : She was going into another room, and I asked her why she struck me. She struck me again. This time I gave her a slap with the hand only.

Mrs. Hannah Bard, the complainant, said the accused had been in the habit of coming to her place for the last four months, and he talked to her sister. Complainant told him he should not come to the house any more. On Friday evening, she tried to slap him, but he held her by both her hands and created a disturbance. He followed her into the next room and gave her a blow on her ear, and she fell down on the floor.

Complainant was cross-examined by the defendant.

Did you strike me ?—I wanted to strike you, but you caught hold of both my hands. As you insulted me, I gave you a slap on the forehead, and you then held both my hands.

Did you strike me more than once ?—I had no chance of doing so.

Did you not use bad words ?—You insulted me and I insulted you.

Did you strike me as soon as I came up ?—As soon as you came, I said you should not come any more. You insulted me, and I insulted you.

Mr. Walter Hack, inspector of police, said that on Friday evening the accused came to his bungalow and laid a complaint against Mrs. Bard, asking him to go up with him to the billiard-room. Witness told him it was no business of his, and referred him to this court. Soon after Mrs. Bard came and laid a counter complaint against the accused. A side of her face was red, but not bleeding. Witness referred her also to this court.

Mr. Herbert Pearse said that, on Friday evening, he was walking down Marine Street with his wife when they heard a disturbance in Mrs. Bard's room. On looking in, witness saw the accused strike the complainant on the ear. At his wife's suggestion, witness went in and asked the accused why he struck her. Accused said it was no business of witness. He laid hold of him and advised him to go out. Accused refused to do so, whereupon witness caught him by the arm and turned him out. He was very insulting and wanted to pick up a quarrel with witness.

Witness was cross-examined by the accused.

Did I say any bad words to you ?—No.

Did I not leave when you asked me to do so ?—I had to tell you twice.

Did I use bad words ?—You did not, but you were very insulting.

Witness, in answer to the Magistrate : She told me the accused had struck her. There was no mark on her.

Pallonjee Burjorjee, a servant of the complainant, said that, on Friday last, the complainant asked the accused why he constantly came to her room and why he spoke to her sister. The accused abused her, and she gave him two slaps. Accused followed her into another room and gave her a slap.

In cross-examination, witness said : Complainant struck you twice.

Did she abuse me ?—Yes.

Very bad words ?—Yes.

This took place in the billiard room ?—Yes.

She went into the bedroom and abused me ?—Yes ; she abused you, and you abused her.

Defendant said he was very sorry for what had occurred, for he should get a bad name if the case appeared in the newspapers. The Magistrate said the defendant had, in his opinion, no justification to strike the complainant. He was fined five rupees.

Complainant to Magistrate: I ask your Worship if the accused could marry my sister, who is a minor under seventeen years of age. His Worship said he could neither advise nor interfere in the matter; and the parties then left the court.

PRIZE DISTRIBUTION AT A JAIN SCHOOL.

ON Tuesday evening, Dr. Peterson presided at the distribution of prizes to the successful pupils of the Jain School, there being several gentlemen, chiefly of the Jain persuasion, present on the occasion.

Mr. Bredhichand Poonachand, the honorary secretary, read the report. It appears that the main object of the institution is to give religious instruction, free of any charges, to children as well as adults. Another object is to collect works on the Jain religion. The expenses are defrayed out of contributions made by wealthy Jains, and the number of donors increased during the last year from 125 to 300. The managing committee deplore the death of Mr. Javeri Sobhagchand, who promoted the welfare of the institution by his personal exertions as well as pecuniary support. The committee recommend the Jain Mahajan to support a deserving institution like this, which will extend its sphere of usefulness, with the increase in the amount of the contributions.

Dr. Peterson, addressing the meeting, said he was sorry he could not make a speech in Sanskrit, especially in the presence of learned shastris who know more of the language than he did. Again, a Sanskrit address might be as good as greed to a portion of the assembly. If, he said, he had been asked to preside, because he took great interest in Jain literature, he, too, on his part, had accepted their invitation simply with the object of testifying his interest in it. It was the aim of his life to collect and study Jain works. (Applause.) He was very glad that a great love for their religious literature was animating the Jains, who had established that institution, with the object of facilitating its study. After making a brief reference to Mahavir Swami and his pupils, the chairman went on to say that he did not wish it to be understood that the religious works of the Jains were superior to the religious works of any other people. Other religions also boasted of a literature of at least equal merit, and he exhorted the Jains to study their religion, as he would exhort Christians and Hebrews to study their own. He was glad to find that the pupils were making satisfactory progress at that school, and he added that the conduct of those who supported it deserved commendation.

Mr. Virchand Ragowji, in proposing a vote of thanks to the chairman, spoke of the learned researches which Dr. Peterson had been making in the Jain literature and of the deep interest he took in it.

The vote of thanks having been cordially carried, the assembly dispersed.

SPORTING FIXTURES, 1888-89.

Wellington Races and Ootacamund Steeplechases	May 8th, 10th, 12th & 15th.
Quetta Races	May 9th & 12th.
Rangoon Spring Races	May 12th, 15th, 17th & 19th.
Pachmari Sky Races	May 24th & 26th.
Simla Races	June 5th & 7th.
Bangalore Races	July 24th, 26th, 28th & 31st.
Poona Sky Races	Aug. 7th & 9th.
Lucknow Sky Races	Aug. 14th, 16th & 18th.
Secunderabad Sky Races	Aug. 25th, 28th, 30th & Sept. 1st.
Poona Races	Sept. 20th, 22nd, 25th, 27th & 29th.
Mysore Sky Races	Oct. 15th, 17th & 19th.
Lucknow Autumn Races	Oct. 30th & Nov. 1st & 3rd.
Meerut Autumn Races	Nov. 6th, 8th & 10th.
Hyderabad Races	Nov. 17th, 20th, 22nd & 24th.
Sonepore Races	Nov. 17th, 20th & 22nd.
Calcutta Races (First Meeting)	Dec. 22nd, 26th, 29th & Jan. 1st.
Ballygunj Steeplechases	Jan. 5th & 12th.
Calcutta Races (Second Meeting)	Jan. 19th & 26th.

POLO TOURNAMENT.

Quetta ..... Begins May 14th.

KEMP & Co.'s EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE imparts unspeakable comfort and a sense of refinement to the Toilet, refreshes the Brain, and counteracts the depressing influences of Hot Weather. Per Bottle, Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

MORALITY AND DISCIPLINE IN INDIAN COLLEGES.

NOT only as a criticism of the recent minute of the Government of India, but in connection with the recent disturbances at the Madras Christian College, the following extract from an article of the Rev. J. A. Sharrock in the current number of the *Indian Church Quarterly Review* is of interest :—

(a) The Governor-General lays down three great principles—in striking contrast to the narrow suggestion of a moral text book on the part of the Secretary for India :—

First, he advocates the employment of teachers who shall introduce and establish a tone and system of discipline that other schools might emulate.

Secondly, he would be glad to see the number of aided schools and colleges in which religious instruction is prominently recognized largely increased.

And thirdly, he recommends that boarding houses or hotels should be established.

In addition to these three points a good deal is said of good conduct registers and prizes, of strict discipline under teachers and monitors, of corporal punishment, expulsion, gymnastic training, and other minor matters. Now, all these excellent things, we can, and ought to have, in all our mission schools and colleges. In my own college every requisite that the Governor-General desiderates has been for years supplied.

The point, however, which I wish to emphasise is this, namely, that a well regulated college working on such sound principles, is, *as a college*, in consequence a sufferer. To show how this is the case, may I be allowed to refer to the Caldwell College, Tuticorin, so as to put the argument into a more concrete shape ?

The college is the only First Grade College giving a high class secular education (the B.A degree of the Madras University) that can be strictly called a Christian college. The percentage of Christians in the college proper is eighty. As the result of direct religious instruction, eight of the pupils were baptized last year. Now, baptisms frighten away many boys, and many managers, (even some among the Missionaries) avoid them on the plea that they will damage their attendance, and hence, not only their fee-income, but their indirect influence over a larger mass of Hindus. It appears to me, however, that, if we have the courage of our convictions, we must either be prepared to baptize, or cease to call ourselves Christian teachers. Government now strongly advocates the opening of missionary colleges and schools, while at the very time the tendency of many managers is to assimilate their methods as far as possible to those of Government schools by banishing religion as a thing in itself to be avoided.

It is well known that the Roman Catholics give no direct religious teaching, and some of our own body, either from the love of imitation, or from stretching the theory of Reserve to its utmost limits, now do the same. To expect a Hindu, steeped to the eyes in superstitution, and bound with the adamantine fetters of caste, to purge his vision and submit to the yoke of Christ, because the manager of his school is a Christian missionary and leads a Christian life, seems to be a little better than an idol dream. Here, then, is the difficulty. How can we keep up our attendance, and so save ourselves from bankruptcy, if we remain faithful to the principle that a college should exercise a direct religious influence, culminating in Holy Baptism ?

In Chadwell College, as I said before, every one of the Viceroy's recommendations is carried out, and what is the consequence ? Government withdraws our grants and blames us for giving scholarships, though such a college cannot otherwise be maintained. Pupils leave us because our Christianity is, in Mrs. Booth's language, "aggressive." The Romanists and others adopt a wholesome system of bribery and undersell us, for, we are under Government rules and inspection and they are not. Our discipline is strict, while in other school the name is almost unknown. Hence, our attendance falls, and our free income decreases ; our Society complains of heavy expenditure ; our work is crippled, and our energies dulled. The hill grows daily steeper, and the drag on the collar daily more wearing and galling. This is not said to complain, but to show how superable is the task of managing in the present state of affairs a college on the lines laid down by the Governor-General. A strictly Christian college cannot compete with a Government institution where there is no fear of conversion. As regards aided school, the words of the minute are well worth reproducing. We read :—

"In aided schools religious instruction may, of course, be freely given, and the Governor-General in Council would be sincerely glad, if the number of aided schools and colleges in which religious instruction is prominently recognized were largely increased. It is in this direction that the best solution of this difficult problem can be found."

Until Government closes its own so-called neutral, but really agnostic schools, the religious schools will be at a manifest disadvantage. There is now no object to be gained by keeping up Government colleges wherever there are missionary institutions, for the University is able to keep up the standard of efficiency. Nor should grants be given even to aided schools, unless they adopt some direct method of inculcating ethical if not religious precepts.

Take another difficulty : the Viceroy is a warm advocate of the boarding system, but guards himself with the proviso :—

"It need hardly be pointed out that an illmanaged boarding house in a large town might easily become a hot-bed of evil."

This opens up the whole question of discipline, a matter of such vital importance in sound education—a question surrounded in this country with almost insuperable difficulties. Parents exercise little or no control over their school-going children ; corporal punishment is often resented, and if a boy is fined an anna or two, he at once fines the manager the next term's fee. The competition in Indian schools is so unhealthy, and so excessive, that boys are constantly wandering off to adventure schools, where education of the "cheap and nasty" type is given. Government should set its face like a flint against all such schools that are subversive of discipline ; and decline to aid any but the best institutions—one in each average town being enough, while the University should charge enhanced admission fees to those candidates who do not hold certificates from recognised managers. This paragraph may be closed with the reminder that there is now a grand opening for Missionary Societies, and the Christian Knowledge Society—grander than any that has as yet been offered of initiating and carrying on some noble and comprehensive scheme for the religious education of this country. There is a tide in the affairs of nations and societies as well as of men which, taken at the flood, leads on to fortune, omitted, lands them in shallows and miseries.

(b) Now let us look for a moment at our great Government colleges which, while professedly neutral, may in reality be described—either to their credit or shame, as we are disposed to take an optimist or pessimist view—as the destroyers of all faith, and as tending to overwhelm in one vast cataclysm the religion of two hundred and fifty millions of souls. It is astounding to find so eminent a man as Lord Cross advocating so narrow a view as to think that any moral text book can stem the tide of atheism that is sweeping over the land. Perhaps this not his aim ; there are that say atheism must come first before true religion can be accepted : first destruction then construction. Be that as it may, a moral text-book will never present, during the transition period, the decay of morals. What benefit should we derive ourselves from daily reading a dry lifeless book on morality ? When the petty magistrate hears the jingle of the rupees and knows that a year's income may be gained in half an hour, of what avail will it be to him to have read somewhere something about the greatest good of the greatest number. When the fresh blood is leaping and boiling in the young man's veins, and the fiery temptation assails him, is it likely that his passions will be retained by so weak a bridle as a copy-book heading? If the Indian Secretary believes in his own nostrum let him abolish the magistrates and police, and employ those officials in reading daily to the criminal classes so many sections of the Penal Code. Would any one expect crime to decrease unless the Code were backed up by the sword of the magistrate? No; moral text-books and moral pocket handkerchiefs must alike be left for the sport of the scoffer.

WHITE AND SOUND TEETH are indispensable to personal attraction, and to helth and longevity by the proper mastication of food. ROWLANDS, ODONTO or Pearl Dentifrice, compound of Oriental ingredients, is of inestimable value in preserving and beautifying the teeth, strengthening the gums, and in giving a pleasing fragrance to the breath. It eradicates tartar from the teeth, removes spots on incipient decay, and polishes and preserves the enamel, to which it imparts a pearl-like whiteness. ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL is the best and safest preserves of the hair, and produces a luxuriant and glossy growth ; is also sold in a goldon colour. Ask chemists for ROWLAND' articles, of 20, Hatton Garden, London.

RELATIONS BETWEEN RUSSIA AND GERMANY.

THE Russian Press has followed day by day every incident and fluctuation in German political affairs since the death of the Emperor William with a closeness which is naturally prompted by the conviction of the enormous importance and possible consequences of the latter event for this country, exceeding perhaps its effect upon any other Power in Europe. A stream of articles has never ceased to flow from the pens of newspaper writers on the subject, except for a few days during the political crises at Bucharest and Belgrade, which Russians, of course, hailed as evidence of a healthy Slavonic reaction against the Austrophil policies and predilections of the Roumanian and Servian Cabinets.

It has been somewhat erroneously stated, says a correspondant, that the tone of the Russian Press turned completely round as regards Germany after the death of the German Kaiser. What really did take place was the necessary exchange of condolences and friendly assurances between the Russian and German Imperial Houses. The majority of the Russian journals are now as inimical to Prince Bismarck as ever they were. Since it has become positively known that the Austro-German alliance was the sole work of the German Chancellor, and only reluctantly acquiesced in by the late Emperor William, the name of Bismarck has been to Russian publicists like a red rag to a bull, and the exercise of his good offices for Russia in the matter of Bulgaria has thus far not in the least abated the dislike and distrust of his policy manifested here. The respect and admiration always expressed for the late Emperor William have been transferred in a double degree to his successor, the Emperor Frederick, for it was thought that under the new reign Prince Bismarck might have to relinquish his influence or, better still, be obliged to resign the Chancellorship.

In pursuit of this hope of getting rid of the incubus felt to be imposed on Russia by the redoubtable Chancellor, the Russian journals have even gone so far as to abandon for a time their denunciation and ridicule of Liberalism and Constitutionalism. Never troubled by scruples about consistency they have actually applauded in the political declarations of the Emperor Frederick the very same Liberal and Constitutional tendencies that in all other cases they go out of their way to deride. The Russian Conservative and retrograde newspapers which now necessarily include the whole of the Press, with one or two insignificant exceptions, must have been totally blind to the marvellous contrast between the autocratic manifesto with which their present Czar came to the throne, and by which they are bound in general to be guided, and the recent Constitutional proclamation of the Emperor Frederick. Even the *Moscow Gazette* seems to forget this, though in a recent article it casts a sneer at the very word "proclamation" as an inadmissible form of Sovereign address from the despotic Muscovite point of view.

While referring to the *Moscow Gazette* it may be interesting to note the curious *cultus* now growing up in this and other Russian journals of Lord Randolph Churchill. The English idol of the Russian Press for political purposes is now Lord Randolph Churchill instead of Mr. Gladstone. A few weeks ago the successors of M. Katkoff despatched a member of their staff to London to obtain a correspondent there. Charged with this mission the collaborator of the Muscowite organ, who has just published an account of his visit, called on Lord Randolph Churchill, and found him still under the profound impression of his stay in Russia. Lord Randolph begged the Moscow journalist to write to him, and said he would always be glad to reply, "I shall certainly do so," writes the journalist, "and endeavour to keep up his lordship's Russian sympathies ;" adding that Lord Randolph's speech on Indian affairs had fully justified the favourable opinion of him previously expressed by the *Moscow Gazette*, and that, in view of his lordship's freedom from blind prejudices against Russia, it was very desirable to see him again in power.

There is one journal—the eccentric organ of Prince Mestchersky—which does not follow the rule of attacking and insinuating against Pirince Bismarck. It declares, however, in its issue of yesterday, that it supports the German Chancellor, not because it thinks he entertains any love Russia, but because it believes he is penetrated by a proper sense of the enormous importance of Russia's friendship and the suicidal policy of neglecting that friendship, since Russia, and not Germany, in the opinion of the Grashdanin, is the real arbiter of European peace. The Grashdanin has lately exchanged its hatred of Prince Bismarck for a strong fit of Anglophobia. England, it declares, is intriguing against Russia everywhere—at Teheran, in Bulgaria, at Constantinople, and now at Berlin. Russia, it said the other day, must threaten to take Tabriz and Meshed in answer to Sir H. Drummond Wolff's appointment to Persia, and another demonstration on the Afghan frontier would be the best way of retaliating for British anti-Russian ascendency at Berlin. It may seem absurd to take notice of this kind of maliciousness, but it is as well, in any case, occasionally to point out the curious vagaries of a newspaper that not long ago was misrepresented abroad as a semi-official organ. This newspaper has another singularity, and that is its opposition to an alliance with France and to the overweening French sympathies lately developed by all its Russian contemporories. In this it offers a marked contrast with the French flattery of the *Novosti* and the *Novoe Vremya*, although it may be noted that the former journal strongly condemns General Boulanger, while the *Novoe Vremya* appears to show a lurking kind of satisfaction in the increasing success of the popular French General, which may, perhaps, be explained by the personal intimacy between the General and the staff of the newspaper, dating back to the frustrated attempt to send him a Russian sword of honour.

The question of a marriage between Prince Alexander of Battenberg and the German Princess Victoria has been commented upon also to the disparagement of Prince Bismarck. As one of the worst examples I may cite M. Komaroff's small but largely circulated newspaper the *Sviett*, which says it is not a question of Battenberg or concern for Russian susceptibilities, but an attempt on the part of Prince Bismarck to place his popularity above the monarchical principle. The German Chancellor's cleverness, it observes, has hitherto been based chiefly upon the incapacity of his opponents. The mass of the German people at home will breathe more freely when rid of the man of blood and iron. Besides the Junkers, Prince Bismarck would only be regretted by the Germans abroad—"those parasites," it adds, "draining the resources of every country in the world"—who, having fled from home to escape the weight of the iron yoke which they do not any longer feel, have enjoyed the prestige and glory of their country safely out of the reach of its heavy burdens and responsibilities. This is an extreme specimen of the comments referred to, but other more solid journals, while using more guarded language and less offensive allusions, have displayed much of the same spirit. Prince Bismarck would not resign out of consideration for Russia, his opposition to the marriage was only a trick to curry more favour with Russia for his own purposes, or to discredit the Emperor Frederick's policy in the eyes of Russia and gain support for his own, and so forth.

An article in the *Journal de St Petersbourg* may be accepted as the opinion of the Russian Foreign Office. It shows that Russian diplomatists place their objection to the marriage on the ground of its probable dangerous consequences in shape of Bulgarian agitation and intrigue in favour of Prince Alexander's return, in spite of his being debarred, underthe Treaty of Berlin, on becoming the Emperor of Germany's son-in-law.

TO MATTHEW ARNOLD.

Suffer that—us thou takest boat to cross
Grim Charon's stream, on voyage, heavy loss
To England—but to thee gain manifold—
I pluck thee by the shroud, and press thy cold
Forgetful hand ; to lay this obolus
Into its honoured palm ! Ah ! think on us
In thy new walks upon the Asphodel ;
Nor quite forsake the sad sphere where we dwell,
Fighting thy battle, lending our small stress
To "stream which maketh unto Righteousness"!
Now, that thou better knowest friends and foes,
Good Friend ! dear Rival ! bear no grudge to those
Who had not time, in Life's hard fight, to show
How well they liked thee for thy "slashing blow" ;
How "sweet" thy "reasonableness" seemed ; how right
Thy lofty pleading for the long-dimmed "light"!
Thou, that didst bear my Name, and deck it so
That—coming thus behind—hardly I know
If I shall hold it worthily, and be
Meet to be mentioned in one Age with thee—
Take, Brother ! to the Land, where no strifes are,
This praise thou wilt not need ! Before the Star
Is kindled for thee let my funeral torch
Light thee, dear Namesake ! to th' Elysian Porch !
Dead Poet ! let a poet of thy house
Lay, unreproved, these bay-leaves on thy brows !
We, that seemed only friends, were lovers : Now
Death knows it ! and Love knows ! and I ! and Thou !

April 15, 1888. EDWIN ARNOLD.

PRIMROSE DAY IN ENGLAND.

THE accounts of the celebration of Primrose Day on the anniversary of Lord Beaconsfield's death show that the veneration for the deceased statesman has not diminished but rather increased of late years, and the custom of wearing primroses is becoming more universal. The *Times* says :—

Primrose Day has been observed this year more generally and more heartily than ever. Towns and villages have vied with one another in keeping up the customary demonstration of the day. There have been primroses in almost every button hole ; wreaths and festoons of primroses have adorned the windows of every Conservative Club. The signs proper to the anniversary have been evenmore widely spread than the Primrose League itself, and no effort has been wanting on the part of the League to turn the opportunity to account for legitimate party ends. The Beaconsfield statue in New Palaceyard began to be adorned at an early hour of the morning, and as the day went on it received continually a never ending addition to its wealth of floral tribute. But the grave at Hughenden was no less markedly the chosen centre to which wreaths and memorials poured in from all quarters, from Conservative Associations, from Conservative Clubs, and from Habitations of the Primrose League, distant and near, all eager to take their share in rendering the appointed honour to the memory of their great chief. The Conservative cause on that day had everything its own way. It was everywhere in evidence, for everywhere Primrose Day has hit the popular imagination. But the Primrose League has more serious work on hand.

A POWERFUL POLITICAL AGENCY.

It claims with reason to be a powerful political agency At its meeting under the presidency of Sir Algernon Borthwick, there was little or nothing said about the æsthetic aspect of the day. Primroses are pretty flowers, but a League which now numbers more than 670,000 adherents, and which has the Prime Minister of the country as its Grand Master, has other things to talk and think about than the emblem to which it owes its name and perhaps some part of its success. The meeting of the League at her Majesty's Theatre was essentially a political demonstration. The principles of the League are in the ascendent, and its spokesmen, in their congratulatory addresses, took deserved credit for the share which the League has had in carrying the Conservatives into power and in helping them in their administrative work.

THE RIGHT THING TO DO.

Primrose Day to the popular mind conveys a meaning to which no expression was given at the meeting of the League yesterday. The primrose has become a Conservative emblem, but it was worn by a large number of persons who do not even suppose themselves to be Conservatives, and who would give no more clear account of their practice than of their political faith. To stick a primrose in the button hole is the right thing to do when April 19 comes round. This is an accepted rule, not only for Conservatives, but for the whole neutral body which is neither Conservative nor Liberal, and whose chief care is to do what other people are doing. Man is an imitative animal, and Primrose Day brings with it rites so easy of imitation and so genuinely attractive in themselves, that the imitative instincts of the species have full play accorded them, and probably will have until the primrose itself has become extinct—a catastrophe which a few more such Primrose Days as yesterday may go near to bring about. That the primrose is worn in memory of Lord Beaconsfield is a true account of the origin of Primrose Day, but it is an explanation which needs to be explained.

A PLEASING TRADITION ONLY.

The practice rests on a belief that the primrose was Lord Beaconsfield's favourite flower—a pleasing tradition, but one which has but slender foundation of fact. It is held none the less strongly on this account. With the crowds who flung wreaths on Lord Beaconsfield's statue or who sent their missives to Hughenden it was, beyond doubt, an article of firm faith. By the outside section of the celebrants it was neither believed nor disbelieved, for in all probability the greater part of them had never heard of it. It thus happens that Lord Beaconsfield's and his flower divide the honours of the day. Some wear the primrose for Lord Beaconsfield's sake ; some were it for its own sake. The result is that almost everybody wears it. It is a party symbol ; it represents a personal cult, and it is a very pretty flower. Our fear is that it may perish, and Primrose Day with it, through the excessive devotion which it receives. We should be sorry to lose either of them, but we cannot have Primrose Day, as London and the country knows it now without some risk.

ARMADA TERCENTENARY COMMEMORATION.

A DEPUTATION of Plymouth gentlemen have waited on the Lord Mayor of London, inviting his co-operation in the forthcoming tercentenary commemoration of the defeat of the Spanish Armada upon July 19.

It was explained by Sir J. Puleston, M. P., to his lordship that it was appropriate that such action should be taken in the City of London, inasmuch as when the Lord Mayor in 1588 was asked to provide 5,000 men and fifteen ships he promptly furnished 10,000 men and thirty ships for the defence of the country. When the celebration was first conceived at Plymouth it was feared by some that it might be regarded as partaking in some sense of the spirit of religious intolerance or of unfriendliness to a friendly Power, but the fact was that Catholics, as well as Protestant, were participating in it ; and they disclaimed the least idea of intolerance or of unfriendliness. The spirit of religious bigotry was no longer tolerated in this country, and they desired that the celebration should be a national one, and they hoped that his lordship would preside over a meeting to be held at the Mansion House in order to emphasise this national character of the movement. It was intended to hold an exhibition in connection with it to which objects of interest might be sent.

The Mayor of Plymouth (Mr. Waring), Chairman of the General Committee, stated that they had been in correspondence with various towns, and favourable replies had been received. It was further explained by Mr. Wright, the hon. general organising secretary, that it had grown out of the Drake memorial, and, as a part of the plan, they had proposed to place in St Margaret's Church, Westminster, a memorial window, near to the one lately put there in honour of Sir Walter Raleigh.

The Lord Mayor declared that he was convinced that the great common sense of this country and her sense of liberty would not permit of intolerance. He understood that they were desirous of commemorating a great historical event, and to recognise the services of the great men who did their duty to their Queen and country, that others should be encouraged should a similar need arise. He was glad to give them every assistance, for he believed that a monument pointing to the deeds of the past might provide for them a lesson now.

It was then determined that a public meeting should be held at the Mansion House on May 3. A drawing was submitted of the proposed memorial, to be erected at a cost of £3,500 on Plymouth Hoe, from the design of Mr. H. A. Gribble, A. R. I. B. A. It represents a granite pedestal 35ft in height surmounted by a figure of Britannia. Below there will be medallion portraits of Lord Howard of Effingham, and his Vice-Admiral, Sir Francis Drake, and of others. A bronze bas-relief, in the south panel of the base, depicts the destruction of the Armada, the inscription being, "He blew with his wind, and they were scattered." On each side there are statues, one of Valour and the other of Viligance. The central ornament consists of the unveiled arms of England as used at the period, with the crown of Queen Elizabeth, and on the north side it is proposed to place the arms of England at the present day, with the crown of the Queen-Empress Victoria. Running round the base will be a series of shields bearing the arms of the cities and towns which contributed to the defence of the country in 1588, together with those of the principal families whose ancestors served in the English fleet.

N.-W. PROVINCES, OUDH, AND PUNJAB.

THE LAHORE CITY GARDEN.—In reply to an application from the Municipal Committee, Lahore, for the transfer to them in proprietary right of the City Gardens, and claiming the amount realized by the sale of a portion of the Gardens [illegible] Government has agreed that t[illegible] sale should be credited to the [illegible] unwilling to sanction the tran[illegible] right in the Gardens to the C[illegible]

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FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

May 10.—Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
" 11.—Departure of M. S. Siam.
" 12.—Month of Ramazan commences.
Quetta Spring Meeting.
" 14.—Small Causes Court closes.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
" 16.—Town Council, 3 p.m.
" 17.—Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
" 18.—Departure of M. S. Shannon.
" 20.—Pentecost.
" 20.—Whit Monday (Bank holiday).
" 22.—Holiday at Law Offices.
Departure of M. S. Assam.
" 23.—Town Council, 3 p.m.
" 24.—The Queen-Empress' Birthday.
" 29.—Departure of M. S. Thames.
" 30.—Derby Day.
Town Council, 3 p.m.
Sept. 20.—Poona Races.
" 22.—Poona Races.
" 25.—Poona Races.
" 27.—Poona Races.
" 29.—Poona Races.

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THEIR MANNERS, CUSTOMS, RELIGION AND PRESENT POSITION

BY

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With coloured and other illustrations.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, MAY 9.

CONSOLS receded ⅛ per cent. yesterday, Reuter's quotation being 99½; and in Indian Sterling Loan there was a decline of ¼, at 105¼. Silver remained at 42⅛d. per oz.; but in Rupee Securities there was an advance of ⅛ per cent. at £67⅞ for Fours, and £71⅞ for 4½ per cents. In Paris Rentes were unchanged at 105¾. The market rate of discount on short London Bills was ½ per cent. higher, at 2½; that on 6 months' sight Indian Bank Paper was down ¼, at 2½ per cent. per annum.

General Produce has been without further change of importance. In Mincing Lane, Coffee was firmer, and Mid-Plantation was 1s. per cwt. dearer, but Oil Seeds were unaltered. The Wheat market also was as last reported.

The advance of 1-16d. per lb. which Mid-Uplands gained in Liverpool on Monday was lost yesterday, the price wired last evening being 5 7-16d. The market closed quiet with no other change in spot prices excepting those for "Fully Good" and "Good" Bengals which were 1-16d. higher. The day's sales, however, at 12,000 bales (inclusive of 700 Surats), exceeded the morning's estimate by 2,000 bales. American Arrivals were unchanged in all positions. The market opened steady this morning; probable sales, 10,000 bales; Imports, 4,000 bales. Manchester had been quiet but steady.

There was no change in spot Cotton in New York yesterday, but in view of heavy Receipts at the U. S. Ports—9,000 bales—September Futures declined 12 points, say to 9·69 cents. It will be noticed from the figures which we give below, that the Receipts for the first three days of this week are the same as those for the corresponding days the year before last. The totals for three years now compare as follows:—

	1888.	1887.	1886.
Tuesday's Receipts...	9,000	2,600	7,100
Three days' do ...	20,000	5,500	20,000
Since 1st Sept. 1887...	5,232,000	5,137,400	5,106,700

The quieter tone which we noticed in our local Cotton market yesterday has had further expression to-day, the weaker feeling in Liverpool, and the decline in Futures in New York, having possibly reminded operators that there is little in the present position on the broad bases of probable supply, and anticipated demand, to justify any material rise in prices at present. At all events, demand has been slacker even than yesterday, the only enquiry from exporters which we have heard of having been in Westerns, in which some forward business is reported; while the takings of ready stuff by local consumers have not aggregated more than some 1,500 bales. Of these the largest line has been in Digrus, at Rs. 210½; the other purchases consisting, in about equal quantities, of Dharwar, at Rs. 204; Wadwan, at Rs. 196-205; Dhollera proper, at Rs. 210-20; Bengals, at Rs. 185-91; Khangaum, at Rs. 210; and Indore, at Rs. 189 per candy. Bhownuggur has not been wanted, and has been quoted Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy lower. Other prices, though rather easier for Oomra descriptions, closed this evening on about yesterday's level.

WHEAT.—A fair business is again reported, chiefly in Ekdani, at previous rates, and for other descriptions dealers make no change in their quotations. The tone of the market is steady.

SEEDS.—There is a pretty good enquiry for *Linseed*, and transactions to a moderate extent have transpired to-day. The same remark applies also to *Rapeseed*, excepting *Yellow Guzerat*, for which there is little more than a local enquiry.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	8,027 bales.
Wheat	56,251 cwts.
Linseed	13,330 "
Rapeseed	6,276 "
Poppy Seed	1,931 "
Groundnuts	2,117 "

FREIGHTS are dull at our quotations. We hear that the Highfeld (s) has been taken up by speculators for the U. K. or Continent at 20s. per ton, ready loading. We quote:—

	Cotton.	Seeds & Wheat. per ton.
Liverpool	20s.	18s. 9d.
London	20s.	18s. 9d.
Hull	20s.	18s. 9d.
Dunkirk	20s.	18s. 9d.
Havre	20s.	18s. 9d. to 20s.
Antwerp	19s.	18s. 9d. to 20s.
Marseilles	20s.	18s. 9d. to 20s.
Genoa	21s. 3d.	20s. 20s. 6d.

Trieste and Venice 31s. 3d. to 32. 6d. 27s. at ex. 2s. 6d

EXCHANGE has been quiet, pending the receipt of news regarding Council allotments, but fairly steady, and rates, excepting that Francs are a little higher, close the same as they did last evening. Private demand Paper was sold at 1s. 4 3-16d, and Bank demand at 1s. 4 5-32d., and the latter, later on, at 1s. 4⅛d, the principal business done having been between banks. Credits have been placed to a moderate amount at 1s. 4 9-32d., and for December delivery we hear of busines at 1s. 4⅛d. We quote ready:—

Bank Bills on demand...	1s. 4⅛d. per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4⅛d. "
Do. 3 months' sight ...	1s. 4 3-16d. "
Credits do. do. ...	1s. 4 9-32d. "
Francs do. do. ...	1·72½. "

GOVERNMENT PAPER remains without animation, but the tone of the market is steady. 100 5-16 has been the cash price throughout the day, and 100½ for the coming account, and a little has been done at these rates. We hear of nothing being booked for the June account, which is quoted at par. 106⅜ to ½ is the quotation for 4½ per cent. Paper.

SHARES.—Mill Scrip continues to be neglected, and the only changes which we have to notice on this line are a decline of Rs. 5 in Manockji Petit, and of Rs. 2½ in Oriental. There has been some activity in Press shares, however, and we report an advance of Rs. 25 in Akbar; of Rs. 15 in English; and of Rs. 5 in Bombay; while New Indian are Rs. 2½ lower. Bombay Fire Insurance have advanced Rs. 25. Kemp and Co. are Re. 1 lower. Bank of Bombay have further moved up Re. 1 per share.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	30,000	500	all	7 pct.	837½
Bank of Bengal	49,000	500	all	10 do.	890xd
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	14 do.	745
EXCHANGE BANK.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100		6 do.	115
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	60,000		all	17½ do.	249
National Bank of India	27,320	$125		5 pct.	130
		250			

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Bombay Fire Insurance Co	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,100
Empire Fire Insurance Co	200	5,000	1,000	Rs. 751	1,060
Indian Fire nsurance Co	110	4,000	1,000	Rs. 90	1,000
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance Co.	950	8,000	1,000	Rs. 100	2,025

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250	Rs. 75	1,125xd
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	500	Rs.	425
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	100	1,100	1,100	Rs. 100	905
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 20	245
Bellary	620	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	250
Breul's Cawnpore P. Co., Ld	0	20	200	Rs. 16	110xd
Bombay Cotton Press.	100	12	125	Rs. 15	197½
Colaba Press Co.	0	1,88	1,880	Rs. 600	595
Dhollera P. & G. Co.	0	30	300	12	105
East India Press Co.	0	100	1,000	Rs. 130	1,175
English Press & Mfg. Co., Ld.	400	250	...	..	265
Fort Press Co.	150	8,500	8,500	Rs. 60	1200
French Press Co.	900	500	500	Rs. 80	500
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.	450	500	500	Rs. 95	400
Khanoum Cotton Press Co.	240	450	all	Rs. 45	325
Manmar Manfg. Co	1,000	250	250	Rs. 10	195
Mercantile Press	1,500	125	125	Rs. 5	71½
Motsedi Co.	9,125	400	400	Rs. 0	395
New Barar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,250	500	500	Rs. 60	530
New Indian Press	4,000	125	125	Rs. 10	82½
Prince of W. Press	500	500	100	Rs. 5	280
Sabapathy Press Co. Ld., (Bellary,)	50	500	500	Rs. 70	440xd
Sind Press Co.	40	2,000	750	Rs. 50	475
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 120	1,225
Sassoon Press Co.	800	500	50	25	500
Volkart Press Co.	605	1,000	1,000	F	650
South well & etin.	1,000			...	90

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES; THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

TARKHAD—May 5, at Raj Kumar College, Rajkot, the wife of Mr. M. A. Tarkhad, the Vice-Principal, of a son.

DEATH.

ALLBLESS—May 9, at his father's residence at Church Gate Street, Fort, Eduljee Furdoonjee, the grandson of Mr. Dhunjeebhoy Eduljee Allbless and son-in-law of Mr. Ardaseerjee Nusserwanjee Mody, aged 20 years. Deeply regretted by a large circle of relatives and friends. Funeral will take place this (Thursday) morning at 7 o'clock.

MALABARVALA—May 9, at Thoby Talao Marine Cross Lane, Soonabai, daughter of Ardesheer Merwanji Malabarvala and wife of Roostamji Framji Malabarvala, aged 26. Died at 12-45 a.m. Funeral takes place at 3 p.m., this day.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BURT—May 2, at Simla, the wife of Mr H P Burt, of a son.

SPENCE—April 29, at Meerut, the wife of Captain E K E Spence, B S C, of a daughter (prematurely.)

DEATHS.

BANCE—May 6, at Vepery, Madras, after a long and painful illness, Jane, the beloved wife of Henry Bance, P W Inspector, Madras Railway.

HOFFMANN—April 19, at Lahore, Martha, widow of the late Frederick Robert Hoffmann, of Simla, aged 60 years and 4 months.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, MAY 10, 1888.

THE current number of the *Bombay Quarterly Civil List* contains a notification which has not yet received the attention which it deserves. In a footnote to Part XXVII. it is intimated that the Meteorological Reportership for Western India, now held by Mr. F. Chambers, will, from the first of August, be reduced to the status of a Local Reportership on an allowance of Rs. 300 per mensem. Civil lists are seldom redundant in explanation, and the public have little more than the light of nature to inform them that this reduction is to be made in pursuance of the recommendations of the Finance Committee. But the proceedings of that Committee were private, its report is promised, but has not yet seen the light, and there is little more than their own guessing faculty to inform the public of Bombay that it was for economy's sake that the Finance Committee decided to recommend a degradation of a most valuable office which will practically lead to its abolition. In the absence of their report, and of the evidence bearing upon this matter which the Committee had before them, it can only be assumed that they made their recommendation in the belief that it was a measure of economy which could be carried out without detriment to public interest. It will be interesting, nevertheless, to learn how far the reduction of this particular appointment will be in accordance with the evidence of Mr. Blanford, the head of the Meteorological Department of the Government of India, whose consciousness of the exceptionally good work that has been done at Colaba for some years past must, we should suppose, have led him to urge upon the Committee a curtailment of expenditure of the Department anywhere but in Western India. There is little need in Bombay to point out the value of the work done by the Meteorological Reporter for Western India, and it should be as cordially recognized at Simla as it is here. Mr. Chambers's lecture on recent advances in the law of storms a few weeks since demonstrated the patience with which his observations have been carried on, and the thoroughly scientific spirit in which he has worked. It is true that he has gone widely afield of the perfunctory duties of his office, but meteorological science has not yet attained such perfection that those who serve it should be discouraged from the systematic investigation and inquiry by which alone the laws of meteorology can be accurately deduced from observed phenomena. We shall not overestimate one branch of Mr. Chambers's labours if we say that he has already made an important contribution towards establishing a definite relationship between variations in atmospheric pressure and rainfall, and that the data which he has collected for throwing light upon the periodicity of sun spots and upon that of the variations in the earth's magnetism will go far to establish a law on the subject. But the characteristic of Mr. Chambers's work which most claims notice is the steady patience with which he has observed and recorded phenomena, rather than his readiness in drawing deductions from it. No one should be more conscious of this than the accomplished head of the Department which he has enriched with the results of his labour.

The Finance Committee appear to have dealt with this matter in an exclusively financial spirit. They will save the Government something under Rs. 500 a month if they degrade the Bombay Reportership, and this doubtless has recommended itself to them as an economy. But it is not an economy. They might have recommended curtailments elsewhere to ten times the amount without doing as much harm as this retrenchment will involve. It is likely enough that a reporter, competent enough in his way, can be got on the stipend which is to be offered. While they were on the path of economy *quand meme* the Committee might have named an even lower sum. The proposal as it stands seems to imply that the Committee have persuaded the Government that a scientific man is not necessary, and that a clerk will do. That is the meaning of the arrangement which is to come into operation a month or two hence, unless the Government of India on reconsideration recognize the impolicy of depriving Western India of a scientific outpost like that at Colaba. For it is certain that the salary which it is proposed henceforth to attach to the Reportership will not command the services of a scientific man, and that the excellent work which has been carried on here for some years past will cease on the day that the office of Meteorological Reporter is reduced to a mere clerkship This, looked at from the point of view of public interest—we had almost said of commercial interest—will be a serious mistake. The truth is that the expenditure of the office is more in need of increase than of reduction, and that it would be in the long run more profitable to the Government to double the cost of the meteorological service in Western India than to reduce it. To the *cui bono*? which appears to have been raised by the Finance Committee a very practical answer can be given. A country with large mercantile and agricultural interests cannot afford, in the present state of meteorological science, to discourage labours which have for their object the ascertainment of the laws of storms and rainfall. The same scepticism that has taken shape in the proposal to stint the meteorological office in Bombay was expressed in England some years ago by people who grudged the small grant that was made for similar work there. The answer and the justification came in discoveries which found in the variations of atmospheric pressure a guide to the miner and an indicator of underground risks. A similar justification would be forthcoming if the Government of India, resisting the temptation to save Rs. 500 a month, were to sanction such a moderate increase of the outlay here as would enable the researches into the storm phenomena which Mr. Chambers has in hand to be carried on with a little more fulness. A freer use of the telegraph, more especially with the inland stations would give the Bombay Office facilities for forecasting cyclones which it has not yet possessed. Under the present system the office is in telegraphic communication with a number of coast ports, but these give no indication of the inland lines of equal barometric pressure, without which it is difficult and often impossible to foretell cyclonic disturbance. Without these land data, as Sir George Airey has said, the other data cannot be deemed to be complete. A significant confession of the defects of any system of storm warnings in which the telegraph is inadequately used was made by the Treasury Committee which sat in England some years ago to enquire into the administration of the annual meteorological grant. The want of telegraphic communication on Sundays, the Committee found, caused a serious defect in the system which should at once be remedied. Here the defect is that a number of readings which, if they reached the office within the day, would often be of great value, come by post from Simla four days after date, just in time to throw light upon phenomena a day or two old.

Here, then, is easy opportunity for doing something better with the Bombay Meteorological Office than decreeing what would be tantamount to its extinction. The most generous grant that could be made to an office that is doing as much in the investigation of cyclonic phenomena alone as this office is would be a very moderate insurance premium upon the shipping that frequents these seas. And the utility of meteorological inquiry in other directions should be recognized. We do not know so much about the laws of rainfall and their relation with other phenomena—with barometrical pressure, for example, and the periodicity of sun spots—that the observation of a whole class of phenomena of this kind in Western India should be left to take care of itself, or to be taken care of by a clerk on three hundred a month. It is not many years since the highly competent Committee to which we have referred put it on record that the science of meteorology still stands as much—if not more—in need of hypothesis and discussion as of observation. We do not quite see what of value in the way of discussion and hypothesis the Indian Meteorological Department is to get from Bombay for the modest stipend named in the quarterly green book. Sir George Airey, the Astronomer Royal, told the Committee that if they would find the man of genius to draw right conclusions from the observations already made in England it would be worth while to spend the public money on him. We have the man here, and it is not wise, from any point of view, to stop his work by degrading his office, and thereby to deprive meteorological science in India of a man who has done conspicuously good work. Sir William Thomson spoke with the enthusiasm of his order when he said that it would be worth any expense to carry out the undertaking urged upon the Committee by the Astronomer Royal. These are not the times to echo such an expression as "any expense," but we do not hesitate to say that no saving which the Government may make by reducing this office and depriving the meteorological service of a very able worker would in any degree make up for the injury that they will do to the cause of scientific investigation. Of the injustice that will be done to Mr. Chambers himself if the change is carried out we have said nothing. We have looked at the matter only from the point of view of public interest, and as a question in which Bombay and this Presidency are closely concerned.

JUDGING from the statement made by the Acting Municipal Commissioner in reply to Sir Henry Morland at the meeting of the Town Council yesterday, the arrangements for the construction of the Municipal Offices on the Bori Bunder site have not been as yet decided upon. Mr. Charles last week embodied in a report the totality of the suggestions which successive years have added to the first proposal made ten years ago, to build Municipal Offices, which would cost two lakhs, on a site which it was conceived the Government would give gratis if it were only asked persuasively to be generous to the city. Delusions die hard, but now it is understood that site and buildings must be paid for. The Battle of the Sites did not turn on the question of payment but on that of situation, and that having been finally settled the only question now is what kind of building is to be erected at Bori Bunder. Mr. Charles points out that the accommodation deemed sufficient five years ago would now fail to provide for the increasing demands made upon the Corporation in providing for education, the control of the Fire Brigade, and the like. Stabling for the horses and shelter for the conveyances of Municipal officials and members of the Corporation must be provided. It is estimated that the building with site and appurtenances will cost nine lakhs. The Battle of the Sites will now give place to the Battle of the Styles. The design which obtained the prize four years ago is Indo-Saracenic,—a style effective in itself and which, surrounded by buildings of an oriental type, would be effective enough, though suggestive of temple or mosque or stately tomb, rather than of Municipal institutions and the growing civilization of a modern city. The Victoria station dominates that part of the town, and it finds its jawab, or response in the new Police Offices. Both are in the Venetian Gothic style. An Indo-Saracenic pile challenging the Venetian Gothic on ground which it has made especially its own would risk too much. It would be voted intrusive and out of place. The architectural necessities of the case require a recasting not only of the conditions which the new Municipal building is to fulfil, but of the design itself, so that it may be brought into harmony with the imposing structure which will be its immediate neighbour.

WHILE the question of the leakage from the Malabar Hill Reservoir is still under discussion, the Bombay Natural History Society is prompt to suggest a use for the water which is turning part of the area of Chowpatty into a morass. Why not bund the runaway water and make it fill a fish pond? That is the idea, and a very practical one it is. Mr. H. Phipson, the honorary secretary of the Society, at the last monthly meeting showed the want of a zoological garden that could receive the many valuable animals which are offered to the Society which has at present no accommodation for them. The London Zoological Gardens were originated by a scientific society, and Mr. Phipson is sanguine that if the Government would give a convenient site, the funds would be forthcoming, and a small fee on holidays and on certain days of the week would suffice for the support of the animals in decency and comfort. No doubt the Corporation would willingly give as a contribution the amount of the grant now made for the keep of the somewhat forlorn animals in the Victoria Gardens. Chowpatty and the lower scarp of Malabar Hill would be a good site for the purpose; there being an abundant supply of good water which would overflow from the proposed fish pond. The Committee of the Society have undertaken to consider this excellent proposal and submit a working plan at an early meeting of the members.

THE Indian Marine steamer Tenasserim, which left on the 1st instant with troops for Rangoon, broke down just outside, and had to put back. After being patched up she is to come to Bombay and thence to England to be fitted with new engines.

H. E. DEWAN BAHADUR LAXUMONRAO JAGGUNNATHJEE, Prime Minister of Baroda, and many followers are expected to arrive in Bombay from Baroda this morning by the mail. The Minister and staff leave this afternoon by the Raichore mail for Ootacamund, where H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar is staying.

CAPTAIN W. G. DEANE, 13th Bengal Lancers, has met with a bad accident at Fareilly while riding a waler. It is feared that the base of the skull is fractured.

MR. BARRINGTON BROWNE, the Geologist sent by the Secretary of State to look over the Ruby Mines, has left Simla for England, after placing the Government of India in possession of the results of his survey of the mineral wealth of Upper Burma.

As the result of inquiries regarding the alleged diminution of the transit trade from Kabul to Bokhara, owing to the imposition of excessive duties by the Amir on Indian goods passing through Afghanistan, it appears that there is no ground for the report that merchants trading between Hindustan and Central Asia are forwarding their goods to Bokhara *vid* Bombay and Moscow.

THE case of the dismissal of Ishar Singh, late a Jemadar of the Upper Burma Military Police, has been the subject of prolonged correspondence between the Punjab Government and the Chief Commissioner of Burma; but as the latter remains of opinion that Ishar Singh was rightly dismissed, the Punjab Government have withdrawn their representations.

KARNAL AND LUDHIANA have been transferred to the Delhi and Umballa Civil and Sessions Divisions, respectively, owing to the glaringly unequal incidence of judicial work in the two Divisions. In the Jullundur Division, for instance, there were, a few months ago, almost seven hundred Civil appeals pending; and in Umballa about one-tenth of that number. The institution of Civil appeals also was more than three times as great in the first as the second Division. To relieve this pressure the Ludhiana District will be transferred from Jullundur to Umballa, and the Karnal District, as some sort of compensation, to Delhi, whose judicial work is not very heavy. Pending appeals, however, do not follow the transfers, and the Jullundur Divisional Judge will still have his arrears, seven hundred strong, to work through—an operation which, with his current duties, will take him about one year.

THE opening of the furlough and privilege leave season finds the Punjab shorthanded as regards the Commission. It was known early in the year that there would be some difficulty in filling the gaps of the summer, and an informal application was made to the North-West Government for the loan of two or three Divisional Judges. The North-West had none to spare, and in consequence, two Punjab Divisional Judges are stranded until such time as the Local Government can grant them leave on the Chief Court's report that there are two officers qualified to take their posts. At present they wait.

MR. J. ROSS, formerly Secretary to the Bengal Club, and latterly to the United Service Club at Simla, has been appointed Secretary to the New Club of Simla.

THE death is announced of Mr. W. T. Hill, the well known comedian, which occurred a few hours before the despatch of the mail. For nearly a generation Mr. Hill has been one of the most familiar figures on the London stage, and many of his creations, such as the choleric old uncle in

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

TURKEY AND GREECE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, MAY 8.

Through the friendly offices of Sir William White, the British Ambassador here, the tension which existed between Greece and Turkey has been relaxed.

THE VATICAN AND IRELAND.

MR. PARNELL'S OPINION ON THE PLAN OF CAMPAIGN.

LONDON, MAY 9.

Mr. Parnell, speaking at the Eighty Club last night, said that he was convinced that the Irish people will refuse to allow the Roman Catholic Prelates to dictate or influence them in any way in the matter of the duty they owe to their country.

The Papal Brief was the result, he said, of a Conservative intrigue carried on with the Vatican, and will certainly fail to have an effect in Ireland.

The Irish Party and the National League were never connected with the Plan of Campaign. If the Plan were beaten, the National League was not thereby defeated.

The Plan of Campaign pacified Ireland, but the manner of working it had a bad effect on the political situation, and caused the passing of the Coercion Bill.

In conclusion, Mr. Parnell said that he declined to interfere in the action taken by Mr. Dillon and Mr. O'Brien and other Catholics in reference to the Papal Decree.

OBITUARY.

Professor Leone Levi.

THE DECCAN MINING AFFAIR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MAY 9.

The London correspondent to the *Pioneer* telegraphs, under date May 8, as follows :—

I am informed from a reliable source that one of the principals of the Deccan Mining transaction has confessed the entire affair. He has pointed out to a leading member of the Select Committee that out of the 22,000 shares allotted to Abdul Huq 12,500 were sold to the Nizam's Government. The purchase-money, therefore, must be recovered by the Nizam from Abdul Huq, and not by an action against Mr. Watson.

Financial News publishes the order suspending Abdul Huq. The same paper recognises with much satisfaction the character and decision displayed by the Nizam's Government, and concludes : "Can we count on the Government of India being equally resolute and single-minded in dealing with their official's explana tions which are as badly wanted from some of these officials as from the disgraced Sirdar ? But there will be efforts made in high places to put the public off the scent."

The correspondent also states that the *St. James's Gazette* protests generally against the numerous and pressing appeals made to the Indian princes for subscriptions and donations to public objects, and urges that a rule should be framed forbidding appeals on behalf of objects not under the personal control of the princes except with the special sanction of the Secretary of State.

A Hyderabad telegram states that the message received from London on the 8th states that further confessions have been made in connection with the Deccan Company's affairs, and that the ownership of 22,000 shares has now been traced to Abdul Huq, including those he sold to the Hyderabad Government.

Nawab Mahdi Hassan h as been appointed temporary Director of both the Nizam's Railway Company and Mining Comp any, *vice* Abdul Huq, suspended.

Colonel Marshall, Private Secretary to the Nizam, is said to meditate ta king two months' leave.

THE DACOIT RISING IN BURMA.

SERIOUS RAID INTO THE KUBO VALLEY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, MAY 9.

The Chief Commissioner, who had intended visiting Tounghoo and Pyinmana, has had to put off his visit, owing to the serious news which has arri ved from the Chindwin district, that 4,000 Chins, led by an Alompra prince, have raided into the Ku bo Valley.

LATER.

Mr. Ros s, Deputy Commissioner in Upper Chindwin, report ed yesterday that one of the Kale Shan Sawbwa's officials came and stated that at Kalewa, at t he mouth of the Myitta river, on the 4th and 5th inst., a large number of the Tashon Chins, report ed 1,100 strong, suddenly appeared, surrounded t he Indin village where Kalee Sawbwa lives and captured and took him off to the Chin hills. The official further stated that Indin is now held by the Chins in force while the other bodies are p reparing to march on the Kubo Valley and Kalewa. He also said that there has been no blood shed, and that the Chins announced that the so-called Shwegyobin, an Alompra prince, is with them, and that they intended ejecting the English.

The Chief Commissioner has arranged with General Low for the immediate despatch of a strong force with two guns Kalewa, and has also asked the General Commanding the Eastern Devision to have men and guns ready at Manipur.

There are 560 military police in the Kubo Valley and nearly 1,200 rifles and military police in Upper Chindwin, so that even if the Sawbwa official's statement be accurate the Chins will find difficulties in effecting their purpose.

Captain Raikes, who was met by the chiefs in a friendly manner and exchanged presents last ...r and who leaves for Upper Chindwin to-...thinks this rising owing to the influence ...wbwa of Kale.

...Chins, a numerically powerful tribe ... west of Indin, are ignorant ...herefore easily duped by the ...

...ner leaves for Pyinmana ...s are rife.

...SPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 9.

...at the Commandant ...t and 150 police encountered Bo T. I. and 200 followers a Taungbam Hill, four miles from Mogaung. Twenty dacoits were killed, three wounded and six taken prisoners. No casualties have occurred on the side of the police.

The rout of Bo T. I.'s gang has been complete, but Bo T. I. himself managed to escape.

CALCUTTA NEWS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 9.

Wong Hone Lin *alias* Walter, who had embezzled a large sum of money here, and absconded to Bombay, where he was arrested, has been sentenced today to six years' rigorous imprisonment on the recommendation of the jury to mercy on account of his youth and the temptation thrown in his way.

A special Court of Inquiry into the circumstances of the loss of the ship Coromandel will reassemble at the Port Office on Friday.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, MAY 8.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Khedive arrived here on the evening of the 7th instant.

PORT SAID, MAY 8.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Manora, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here this morning.

LISBON, MAY 8.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Jumna, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here this afternoon.

SINGAPORE, MAY 9.

The Italian steamer Bormida left here for Bombay this morning.

ZANZIBAR, MAY 9.

H. H. the Sultan of Zanzibar's s.s. Avoca reached here direct from Bombay to-day.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MAY 8.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Fair Dhollera	4½
The Manchester market has been quiet but steady.	
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight	1s. 3 15-16d.
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	67⅛
4½ per cent. do.	71⅛
4½ per cent. French Rentes	105½
Bar Silver	42⅛
2¾ per cent. Consols	99½

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT, MAY 8.

10 p.m.	80·4

WEDNESDAY, MAY 9.

6 a.m.	77·9
10 a.m.	83·9
2 p.m.	86·3
4 p.m.	85·0

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(MAY 9.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, Interrupted. *Via* Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, Interrupted. *Via* Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valeutia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect. Turkish route interrupted beyond Fao. Bangkok route to Saigon interrupted.

SLAVES who are free to choose their own masters hardly sustain the English horror for the very name of slavery. We can even imagine many of our less fortunate countrymen envying their prerogative. Such slaves were recently seen in Siam by two English travellers from Bankok to the Laos state of Nan—Mr. F. S. Clarke, an English merchant resident at Bangkok, and Mr. C. E. W. Stringer, student interpreter at our Consulate there. The latter wrote a too brief and officially prosaic account of the unusual journey. Possibly the story may be amplified for records more popular than those of Downing-street It contains, however, this interesting account of the Nan slaves :—"With regard to slaves, every man of the lower orders must be enrolled at the Sanam (court-house) as the slave of some master ; but he is allowed to choose whom he will serve, and if he does not like one, he may re-enroll himself as the slave of another, his own name being then changed. A slave is fed by his master while he is working for him, but at other times he must feed himself. No purchase-money is paid for him by his owner." The life of a slave in this state is preferable to that of an opium-smoker. "A person detected smoking opium is imprisoned for three years, and for a second offence he would probably be put to death."

MR. BARON HUDDLESTON'S grumble at the state of the new Law Courts in London seems to be thoroughly justified, observes a London paper. The opportunity of saying "Fiat justitia ruat coelum," when ceilings threaten to give way, may come to our judges too often ; and it is quite time for judges, council, and suitors to run out of court when a beam seems likely to fall upon them. Mr. Baron Huddleston is concerned about the responsibility for the scandalous condition of new and expensive courts. This certainly should be determined ; but is not the practical business of the moment to make some one strictly responsible for overhauling things and putting them to rights ?

ONE of the most noted of the Paris restaurants will soon close its doors and put up its shutters. Brebants's gained its celebrity rather for its company than for its chef. Brebant's was pre-eminently the Actors' Restaurant. There you were sure to hear the last play discussed, and the last actress discounted. Indeed for actor, dramatist, and critic, it was almost a club. It was open all night as well as all day, and taking its line early in its career it kept it consistently. But it has at last, yielded—like older institutions in Paris— to the democratic influence. Brebant's is to become a Bouillon, and when the great Exhibition of 1889 draws crowds to the capital it will have a new face, a new name, and a new public.

FOR blind revenge the Chinese garrison in North Formosa has made itself peculiar. A conflict perpetually wages there between the Chinese and the savages. Treaties of peace are made in vain. A savage has only to own allegiance to China and shave his head to be treated as a man and a brother. Food and clothing are supplied to him. An allotment is placed at his disposal without the irritating formalities and restrictions which hamper the English labourer's acquisition of such plots. He even receives the implements of agriculture and instruction in the art of cultivation. But the savages as a body are not to be conciliated. Recently twenty-two Chinese soldiers engaged in survey work were surrounded and cut to pieces. Soon after nine more and a sergeant fell victims to savage treachery. Then the authorities waxed wroth, and entered on severe reprisals. Peace was sued for, but the passion of revenge would not be satisfied without the surrender of the ring-leader of the savages. Presently a man was given up. He was instantly beheaded. It was then discovered that the victim of this hasty vengeance was an innocent fellow-Chinaman. He had learned the language of the savages and taken a fancy to live with them. They craftily handed him over to the angry enemy, and ere he could explain or expostulate his head was off.

THE marriage of the Hon. Mabelle Brassey, daughter of Lord Brassey, to Mr. Charles Augustus Egerton, was solemnised at St. Lawrence's Church, Catsfield, Sussex. The service was fully choral, and the officiating clergy were the Rev. C. P. Eden and the Hon. and Rev. C. W. Fielding. The bride, who was given away by her father, wore a costume of white moire draped with *crepe lisse*, tulle veil, and diamond ornaments. The bridesmaids were the Hon. Muriel and the Hon. Marie Brassey, sisters of the bride, and Misses Beatrice and Iris Brassey, cousins of the bride. Owing to the family being in mourning, no invitations were issued, except to members of the two families. At the conclusion of the ceremony the bridal party drove to Normanhurst Court, where the wedding breakfast was served. Late in the afternoon the bride and bridegroom left for Holland, where they intended to pass their honeymoon.

PROPOSED ZOOLOGICAL GARDEN FOR BOMBAY.

THE usual monthly meeting took place on Monday last, 7th instant, Mr. J. H. Steel, A.V.D., presiding.

The following new members were elected :—Mr. F. C. Remington, Major J. H. Yule, and Dr. James Munday.

The honorary secretary then acknowledged the following contributions since the last meeting :—

CONTRIBUTIONS RECEIVED DURING APRIL.

Contribution.	Description.	Contributor.
1 Spotted Owlet (alive)	Carine brama	Mrs. Gilbert.
1 Crocodile's Skin	Crocodilus palustris	Mrs. Pearson.
1 Snake	Dipsas gokool	Mr. M. C. Turner.
2 Birds of Paradise.	Ptiloris alberti and Epimachas speciosus	Dr. Hay.
7 Crocodile's Eggs ; a number of Marine Specimens	From Tulsi Lake.. From a depth of 52 fathoms	Mr. S. Tomlinson. Mr. G. B. Stacey.
1 Otter (mounted)	Lutra nair	Dr. W. Kay.
2 Chukor Partridges (alive)	Caccabis chukor	Dr. Anderson.
1 Fox Skull	Vuipes Bengalensis	Mr. F. Gleadow.
A quantity of Lizards, Snakes and Insects	From Surat	Do.
3 Snakes	From Poona	Mr. R. C. Roughton
1 Wallaby (alive)	Macropus sp	Mr. H. Warden.
2 Snakes	From Aden	Capt. Wilson.
1 Hyæna Cub (alive)	Hyæna striata	Rev. R. Winsor.
1 Crocodile (alive)	6 feet in length	Mr. L Louard.
2 Panther Cubs (alive)	Felis pardus	Mr. H. E. Winter, C.S.
1 Python (alive)	Python reticulatus	Dr. Jas. Munday.
1 Sponbill's Head (mounted)	Platalea leucorodia	Capt A. Gwyn.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE LIBRARY.

Natural History of Plants (Baillon), from Dr. Dymock.

Study of the Mango Weevil (Simmonds), from the Author.

Life of Erasmus Darwin (Krause), Mr. James Murray.

Report of the Smithsonian Museum, Mr. James Murray.

Minerals and the Use of the Blowpipe (Griffin), Mr. James Murray.

Advanced Text Book of Geology (Page), Mr. James Murray.

The Fodder Grasses of Northern India (Duthie), from the Author.

Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, Nos. 3 and 4.

Professor of the Linnæan Society of New South Wales, vol. II., part IV.

Mr. H. M. Phipson stated that a great many valuable specimens of animals had of late been offered to the Society, which, owing to want of accommodation in their rooms in the Fort, they had been obliged to decline. He was of opinion that the time had now arrived when the Society should obtain, if possible, a convenient site on which to form a Zoological Garden of its own. Mr. Phipson reminded the members present that the finest collection of live animals in the world, the one in London, was originally started by and had throughout been under the sole management of a private scientific Society. There were sites in and about Bombay, which would suit the purpose admirably, and if one of them could only be obtained, he felt sure the Bombay Natural History Society was strong enough to carry out the project with success. Such a garden would, in a short time, become the chief attraction of the city and if the entrance fee on native holidays did not exceed an anna, the advantages of such a place would be fully appreciated by the great mass of the people. The few animals, at present kept in the Victoria Gardens at Byculla, were not in a satisfactory condition, but the Municipality could not reasonably be expected to form a zoological collection at the expense of the ratepayers, and as Government had decided that no charge could be made for admission into the Victoria Gardens, after they had been so long open to the public, nothing could be done in that direction.

Mr. N. S. Symons said that he quite agreed with all the honorary secretary's remarks, and suggested that the committee should carefully consider the subject and place some definite plan before the members at an early meeting. Dr. D. MacDonald seconded the proposal, which was carried unanimously.

THE BIS COBRA.

Dr. J. A. daGama then read an interesting paper on "*The Origin of the Belief in the so-called Bis-Cobra*," showing that the name is a corruption of Bicho-de-Cobra, (*i.e.*, the destroyer of cobras) a term applied to the mongoose by the early Portuguese settlers. Dr. J. A. daGama quoted many ancient and quaint historians to prove this assertion including Pierre, Belon, Prospero, Alpini, Engelbert, Kaemfer and Garcia de Orta.

From the last writer it may be gathered that the Portuguese regarded the mongoose as a poisonous animal, and it was frequently referred to as *that Poisonous Reptile Bicho-de-Cobra*, a creature whose venom was even greater than that of the dreaded Cobra-de-Capello. The Portuguese eventually adopted the term mongoose and the word *biscobra* gradually fell into disuse and was forgotten by them, but among the natives the idea of the *poisonous reptile biscobra* still remained, and it has been handed down with exaggerated accounts of its tremendous poisonous properties.

Mr. J. H. Steel proposed a vote of thanks to Dr. Da Gama for his valuable paper in which he had traced out the origin of a term which had greatly puzzled naturalists of late.

The honorary secretary then quoted extracts from an exceedingly interesting paper received from Mr. L. de Nicéville, of Calcutta, on "Ants and Butterflies," which owing to the lateness of the hour could not be read in full. The paper will appear in the Society's journal with illustrations supplied by Mr. De Niceville.

PASSENGERS BY THE ITALIAN MAIL STEAMER.

THE following is a list of passengers booked per the Italian mail steamer Manilla, Commander A. Cruciani, which sails for Naples and Genoa at 5 p.m., to-day :—

Mrs. Breul	Miss Garcez
Mr. Monod	A Lady
Mrs. Monod and 3 children	Captain Meade
Mrs Boys and 4 children	Mrs. Meade
Sig. D. Sala	Dr. Shircore
His Grace the most Rev. D. A. S. Valente, D.D., D C L.	Mr. J. H. Stone
	Mr. T. Goodwin
	Dr. Berami Naorosji.
Monsignor Dr. Silvano.	Dr. J. C. Lisboa.
Rev. Fr. Santos	Mrs. Lisboa.
Rev. Fr. Campos	Col. Swetenham.
Mr. J. B. Sargent	Miss Swetenham
Mrs. Sargent	Mr. Kreig
Mr. Eiswaldt	Mrs. Kreig
Mrs. Eiswaldt	Mr. H. D. E. Forbes
Mr. Charles Farran	Mrs. Forbes
Mrs. Farran and child	Mr. Wenase
Mrs. C. S. Home	Mr. Doert
Col. John Liston.	Dr. A. G. Bourne
Mrs. Liston and child	Lieut. J. C. Erek
Mr. B. S. Madon.	Dr. F. S. Davur
Surgn.-Major B. Gupta.	Mr. Herbert J. Pratt
Mrs. Gupta	Mr. W. Shakespear
Col. D. Pestana	Mr. R. Wehrli
Countess of Torres Novas child and infant	Mr. George Pires
Miss Pestana	Mr. F. A. Graf.

FOR ADEN—14 deck passengers.

PASSENGERS PER MACIVER'S S. S. ETOLIA.

THE following passengers arrived from England (*via* Karachi) on the 7th instant per s. s. Etolia, Commander William Gill :—

Lt. J. E. Barry.	Lt. C. F. Markham.
Mrs. Barry.	Capt. Onslow.
Lt. A. Blewett.	Lt. H. L. Pennell.
Mr. Cooper.	Lt. G. W. Rawlins.
Mrs. Cooper and child.	Mrs. Shaw.
Lt. C. Davis.	Master E. Shaw.
Capt. Donville.	Master V. Shaw and infant.
Capt. Fitzgerald.	Mrs. Stoddart.
Mrs. Fitzgerald.	Master H. Stoddart.
Miss Hewett.	Master A Stoddart.
Lt. A. J. Hill.	Mrs. J. Upcott.
Lt. Light.	Lt. P. DeSalas Bass.

ANOTHER case of religious intolerance is reported in Malaga. A Catholic priest, the rector of one of the principal parishes, published a violent pamphlet against Protestanitsm. To this a Protestant clergyman, Don Jose Vila, replied in another pamphlet. Thereupon the Catholic priest immediately asked the Public Prosecutor to take proceedings against the Protestant pastor, on the ground that he had criticised and attacked the State religion. This is an offence which the existing penal code punishes severely. The Protestant clergyman was tried in the Criminal Court at Malaga. His council in vain cited the Eleventh Article of the Constitution, which says no Spaniard shall be molested for his religious belief. The Court condemned the accused to two years and four months' imprisonment, and to pay a fine of 250 yesetas and costs. The Catholic clergy are so powerful in the town, where the Republicans are, however, very numerous, that only one paper dared to report the case without comment. The Protestant clergyman will appeal to the Supreme Court at Madrid, though the same class of offence has been often visited by heavier sentences against Spanish writers.

ROOK RIFLES IN THE FORT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As a warning to persons possessing air-guns, rook-rifles, &c., against the incautious use of the same, when in close proximity to other buildings, I beg to state that, at about 10 p.m. last night, I was struck by a bullet from an air or spring-gun, fired apparently from a neighbouring house, through the back windows (which are only barred with iron) of my hotel (the Temple Bar Hotel) and some gentlemen, having a game of billiards, had to cease playing, until the "fusilade" was put a stop to by my closing the shutters. I received a severe blow on the shoulder, and, had it been a vital part, might not have been able to tell the tale to-day. Apart from the danger and annoyance, it might cause me much pecuniary loss, as unexpected showers of bullets through the windows are not, by any means, attractions to any hotel bar or billiard room.—Yours, &c.,

TOM. SAYERS.

BOMBAY TOWN COUNCIL.

THE weekly meeting of the Town Council was held yesterday, when the following members were present :—Mr. Dosabhoy Framji, C.S.I. (chairman), Sir Henry Morland, Dr. Waters, Col. Merewether, Messrs. R. N. Khote, Cowasji Hormusji, R. M. Sayani, Javerilal Umiashankar, and M. N. Banaji.

MR. CHISOLM AT THE TOWN COUNCIL.

Before the proceedings commenced, Sir Henry Morland addressed the Council as follows :—With reference to Mr. Chisholm's having been present at the last meeting of the Council, I presume that the fact does not in any way bind or commit the Council to employ him in his professional capacity ; nor, (he having been fully paid up and settled with for what he has done) is it intended thereby to be inferred that any further expense whatever is to be incurred with him until after the Corporation has decided upon the points raised in the Commissioner's letter.

The chairman : Mr. Chisholm was asked to be present at the last meeting by the Municipal Commissioner ; but I do not consider that we are committed to him in any way, or for the incurring of any expenditure before the Corporation had fully decided upon the points raised in Mr. Charles' letter.

The Acting Municipal Commissioner said Mr. Chisholm having sent his estimates to the Town Council, he attended the meeting, thinking that if the Town Council might like to have some information about the matter he would gladly give it.

Dr. Cowasji observed that Sir Henry Morland had done well in asking the question, which had cleared up the matter.

Sir Henry Morland : I am perfectly satisfied with the explanation given by the chairman.

ALLEGED LEAKAGE OF THE MALABAR HILL RESERVOIR.

Mr. Javerilal had given notice of the following motion :—(1) That with a view to allay public anxiety in the matter of the alleged leakage of the Malabar Hill Reservoir, and having regard to the fact that the present time, that is to say, the period between this and the burst of the next monsoon, is most suitable for enquiry, if any, on the subject, the Town Council consider it expedient and desirable to appoint a committee of experts to enquire into and report upon the following points, namely :—

(A) How is the present unusually large overflow of water from the two sides of the Malabar Hill Reservoir (the Back Bay and the Nepean Sea Roadside) into the sea, especially at this season of the year, to be accounted for ?

(B) Whether the circumstance is due to one or other of the following causes, or to their combined action :—

(*a*) The existence of natural springs on the hill.

(*b*) The existence of any fissure or fissures in any of the walls of the Reservoir through which water finds it way.

(*c*) The nature of the stone used in the construction of the Reservoir.

(*d*) Defects in the construction of the Reservoir ; or

(*e*) The theory that the rainfall of Bombay during the last and preceding years was 24 per cent. over the average.

(2) That the committee to consist of the following gentlemen :—Mr. Stevens, Mr. Ormiston, and Mr. M. C. Murzban.

In support of his motion, Mr. Javerilal said that one reason in support of his proposition was that the present time, that is to say, the interval between this and the burst of the next monsoon, was most suitable for a thorough enquiry into the alleged leakage of the Malabar Hill Reservoir. During the rainy season it will not be possible to make any such enquiry. His second reason was that in his opinion the explanation given by the Acting Municipal Commissioner on this matter was not satisfactory. That explanation rested chiefly on the evidence of two old dhobies than whom no two more unscientific men could be got in the whole of Bombay to make statements on the subject. Mr. Javerilal remarked that the theory of Mr. Charles that the rainfall of last year was 24 inches over the average supposed, and that a good portion of this increased rainfall remained spring-locked or land-locked on the hill. This is contrary to ordinary experience, which is that such excess rainfall runs to waste in the Back Bay. Again, if it is a fact, as stated by Mr. A. S. Panday, that the well on the property of Mr. Heerjee Jehangir, which yielded a scanty supply before, but is brimful of water now, it shows that it receives water through percolation from the Reservoir. It seemed to Mr. Javerilal that the whole question was one that required a thorough enquiry in order that public anxiety on the point might be set at rest. He thought that the appointment of a committee to enquire into and report on the points mentioned in his proposition would in his opinion meet the necessities of the case.

The chairman said that he happened lately to have a conversation with Mr. Arthur Crawford, who informed him that, long before the Reservoir was built, he had seen many springs of water running down the hill. No one knew more of the locality than Mr. Crawford, and therefore his opinion ought to carry weight.

Dr. Cowasji observed with due deference to the statements of Mr. Crawford and other gentlemen, that the general public would not be satisfied until there was a full, fair and independent enquiry instituted in the matter.

The chairman : No one objects to an enquiry.

In the course of some futher discussion the Acting Commissioner said, that he had been still making inquiries into the matter of the leakage. The water inside the Reservoir as well as the water flowing on the sides of the hill had been gauged by the engineers. He would be able to give definite information upon the subject by the end of the moath.

In the course of conversation, it was pointed out that the appointment of a committee of experts would involve some expenditure, and, consequently, the Council would have to go to the Corporation to obtain their sanction. But as the Corporation was not to meet till the 4th June, it was suggested that some other mode of enquiry, which would involve no outlay, should be adopted. Mr. Javerilal accordingly withdrew from his motion the words relating to the appointment of experts and substituted in their place a proposal asking the Acting Commissioner to conduct the enquiry in conjunction with Col. Merewether, Dr. Waters and Sir Henry Morland. Mr. Javerilal's name was subsequently added to the committee of enquiry, which is to report its results to the Council.

Dr. Cowasji, who had seconded the proposition, objected to the alteration, and, therefore, declined to have anything to do with it. The proposition was then seconded by Mr. Banaji.

Col. Merewether was against the appointment of a committee, and he proposed an amendment that the Commissioner be asked to report further on the subject.

Sir Henry Morland seconded the amendment, which, on being put to the vote, was lost.

Mr. Sayani proposed another amendment, which was seconded by Dr. Waters, that the subject of the leakage be referred for investigation to a committee of the whole Council, and that such committee be requested, in consultation with the Commissioner, to make a report on the matter, and especially with regard to the points mentioned in Mr. Javerilal's motion.

The amendment was lost, and Mr. Javerilal's proposition was carried by the casting vote of the chairman.

PROPOSED ADDITION TO THE CRAWFORD MARKETS.

The Council considered a resolution of the Corporation, requesting the Town Council to report what effect had been given to a resolution passed by the Corporation suggesting the erection of a line of shops over the northern arcade of the Crawford Markets.

It was resolved, on the motion of Col. Merewether, to inform the Corporation that the Town Council were unable to recommend any expenditure for the proposed work, as it appeared from the Acting Commissioner's report that such additional building would seriously interfere with the ventilation of the market and would exclude light and air from it.

The Council then adjourned.

ALL those who appreciate Lily White Teeth Purity of the Mouth, and a Breath of Flower should use Kemp & CO.'s FLORAL MOUTH ELIXIR, which is both a perfect dentifrice and at the same time a delicious Mouth-Wash. For bott le Rs. 1-4 and Rs. 3-4,

A POPULAR SURGEON AT HUBLI.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

As soon as it was known for certain that our esteemed and popular Assistant Surgeon D. N. Selke was transferred to Poona, the leading citizens of Hubli determined to give public expression to their feelings of esteem and gratitude to him. A committee, consisting of Rao Sahebs Bashetteppa Wali, Parapa Hubli, Sirsapa Prathamshetty Rachapa Nili, Mr. Jahangir Byramji and others, was formed to determine the best mode of expressing their gratitude, and they at once came to the conclusion that a complimentary address and a dress of honour should be given to Dr. Selke before his departure. A subscription list was opened and a handsome sum was sub scribed on the spot. An application was made by wi re to Government, through the Surgeon-General, for permission, and it being supported by the strong recommendations of Dr. MacConaghy, the popular Civil Surgeon of Dharwar, Government were pleased to accord their sanction. The Hindu new year's day was fixed upon for the ceremony, and invitation cards were issued to all Mr. Selke's friends and well-wishers, &c. A manda p erected near the Gurushidappa's Tank by a Hindu theatrical company was placed by the manager at the disposal of the committee and no pains were spared in adorning it. The mandap, though large enough to accommodate over 2,000 seats, was quite full, and hundreds were standing outside eager to witness the interesting ceremony. The screens set up around the mandap had then to be removed to afford those standing outside a convenient view of the ceremony, and by 4-30 p.m., the mandap and the extensive open space around it were literally crammed. About that time almost all the leading merchants, the Municipal Commissioners, the Honorary Magistrates and the gentry of the town, as well as Government and Railway officials, viz., Rao Sahebs K. P. Joshi, Mamlatdar ; M. M. Nadgir, B.A., LL.B., Sub-Judge, Hubli ; Messrs. Lindsley, Mulroney, and several others with their subordinates were in their seats. Dr. McConaghy, the Civil Surgeon of Dharwar ; Rao Bahadur Babajirao, First Class Sub-Judge of Dharwar ; Messrs. M. V. Kane, B.A., Headmaster, Dharwar High School ; B. Y. Jathar, B.A., First Assistant, Dharwar High School ; Rao Sahebs R. B. Karandikar, B.A., Translator, Educational Department ; Rodda, Deputy Educational Inspector ; Ramrav Desai, Vice-President, Dharwar Local Board ; Ramrav Malapur, Advocate, Dharwar ; and Dr. V. B. Karandikar, B.A., L.M. and S., came from Dharwar to witness the ceremony. Rao Bahadur N.C Soman, Assistant Commissioner, S.D. ; Rao Saheb R. R. Sangoli, Sub-Judge of Haveri ; Mr. Rudragowda, Chitnis to the Collector, Dharwar ; Khan Sahebs Diler Khan and Shumsudeen Khan, Second Class Sirdars of Savanar, and Khan Saheb Kadir Saheb Bashibau, Municipal Commissioner of Belgaum, also came specially for the occasion.

The proceedings were opened by Rao Saheb Shankar Raoji Apte, Vakil, who after briefly explaining the object of the meeting, called Rao Saheb Jivapa Desai to the chair. Speeches, commending the many estimable qualities of Mr. Selke and acknowledging his services, were then delivered ; the principal speakers being Rao Bahadur Babajirao, Rao Sahebs Apte, Rodda and others.

Rao Saheb Shanker Rao Apte then read the address to Dr. Selke. Mr. Gopalrao Desai translated it into Canarese for the benefit of those who did not understand English.

Dr. Selke then made the following reply :—

Mr. President, ladies and gentlemen,—I am at a loss to adequately express my gratitude to you all for the unexampled kindness and honour that you are pleased to show me. I am but a common man and humble public servant. I have done nothing more than simply discharge the duties that I owed to you and to myself, and even this, I must admit, I was enabled to do by your kind help. I had always the grateful satisfaction to find that my humble endeavours for the good of my patients and of the people in general met with your approbation. My suggestions, whether they regarded improvements to the dispensary buildings or the comfort of the sick, were promptly carried out, and every item of expenditure that I proposed was ungrudgingly sanctioned. With such help it is no wonder that I was able to do some good. As regards the water tank, I should never have been able to carry out the improvements without the assistance and kind co-operation of my brother Commissioners. In short, whatever good I have been able to do has been done with your help, with your co-operation, with your encouragement, and therefore the credit of it belongs rather to you than to me. I always found that your kindness and regard for me were much greater than I deserved, and I attributed them to your good nature and generosity. I believe the same good nature and generosity, and no merit of mine, prompt you to do me this unprecedented honour, of which I shall carry through the rest of my life the most grateful remembrance. I assure you that words have no power to express my sense of gratitude to you, as I can say no more. I fervently pray to the Almighty to shower every blessing on you and to spare you for many years to come in the enjoyment of happiness and prosperity to appreciate and reward in the same noble and generous spirit the services of the abler officer that may succeed me. Your kindness remains engraved on my heart, and wherever I may be I shall ever look upon you all as my sincerest friends and well-wishers.

Rao Saheb Jivapah Desai, after a suitable speech, presented Dr. Selke with the dress of honour consisting of a beautiful shawl, a turban and a valuable diamond ring, amid the applause of the on-lookers. Songs composed specially for the occasion by Chanvershastri were sung. Order was maintained throughout the proceeding by Mr. Trivangadam, Chief Constable, and his subordinates R. B. Subrao, the President of the Municipality, was unable to attend the meeting for domestic reasons. The arrangements in connection with the meeting were carried out by Mr. Balaji Baburao, the Secretary of the Municipality, and his subordinates, who spared no pains to attain this object.

The S. M. Railway Volunteer band was in attendance. At 7 p.m., after the distribution of pan-supari and attar the meeting dispersed.

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC HIERARCHY IN INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I beg to trouble you with a few remarks on the subject of the letter of "A Catholic," who comes forward in your issue of to-day "to point out that it is an error to call the Archbishop of Goa the head of the whole Roman Catholic Hierarchy in India." I take it that the late Delegate Apostolic, Archbishop Agliardi, is a better authority on this point than your correspondent ; and it will be sufficient for my purpose to quote his Grace's words used on the occasion of a banquet given in his honour in Goa by the Archbishop Patriarch on the 13th of March, 1887. I translate the words from the report of the speech furnished at the time to the press by the Secretary to the Archbishop of Goa, Mgr. Silvano, who was present at the banquet. The Delegate Apostolic, in thanking the Archbishop of Goa, referred to his Grace as "the first Patriarch of India, to whom thenceforth were subject all the twenty-six bishops and archbishops created with the hierarchy which had been recently established." The Archbishop of Goa, it is true, possesses no real jurisdiction over the other prelates of the Indian Hierarchy beyond the little that is implied by his newly acquired right of presiding at the Plenary Councils of the whole Indian episcopate, and perhaps also of convoking the same. But other primates and patriarchs possess much less. In our days the hierarchies of particular countries are presided over only by honorary heads who possess much less real jurisdiction than the Archbishop of Goa over their respective hierarchies. If the Indian Hierarchy has a head at all he can be no one else but the Archbishop of Goa, who is Primate of the East and Patriarch *ad honorem* of the East Indies. "A Catholic" points to the Delegate Apostolic as the head of the Indian Hierarchy. The Delegate is, indeed, the immediate representative in India of the Holy See, and as such exercises a good deal of real jurisdiction, but he cannot be the head of the Indian Hierarchy for the simple reason that he is not a member of that hierarchy. I must also observe that the Archbishop of Goa is not Patriarch *pro tempore*. What has been stipulated in the Concordat of 1886 is that the Archbishop of Goa *pro tempore* shall be also Patriarch of the East Indies.

The Bishop of Damaun was, shortly after his arrival in India, reminded by a Papal brief to use the title of "Archbishop *ad honorem* of Cranganore." He has accordingly used it ever since. And what is the harm of it ? Does not the Delegate Apostolic derive his title from a "defunct archbishopric" and accordingly style himself "Archbishop of Acrida ?" The Bishop of Damaun has dropped *ad honorem* probably as superfluous, just as the Archbishop of Goa has dropped it after "Patriarch." The Delegate Apostolic is only "titular Archbishop of Acrida," but he does not think it necessary to prefix "titular." Bishop Meurin was "Bishop of Ascalon in *partibus infidelium*," but I am not aware that he was so very particular about adding *I. P. I.* after his episcopal title.

May 9. J. de S.

THE LATE MR. ANDREW DALGLEISH.

THE *Civil and Military Gazette* publishes the following short sketch of the late Mr. A. Dalgleish's work as told by Mr. T. Russell, once his partner in his Central Asian trading ventures :—

The sad and untimely closed of Mr. Andrew Dalgleish's useful and brave career as the pioneer of commerce with Eastern Turkestan, will not only be felt by his family and friends as a great calamity, but by every person interested in the development of England's commerce with Central Asia, and regret that so good and honourable a career should have been terminated by the hand of a vile assassin.

In 1874, when I was at home in Scotland, Mr. Dalgleish was just recovering from the effects of a very severe accident which happened to him on his way home from China as second officer of one of the large vessels of a shipping company in Glasgow engaged in the China trade.

The Captain's boat fell from its fastening and factured his shoulder, and he was left at Yokouama in Japan for one year under medical treatment. The wound never healed properly, until his arrival at Edinburgh, when he had the shoulder again out open and various small pieces of bone extracted. This so frightened his mother that she begged of me to take him with me to India, and to make him my companion on my journey to Yarkand.

This arrangement was carried out, and Mr. Dalgleish and myself left Jullundur *en route* for Yarkand in June, 1874 ; and we were four months on the journey before we entered that city.

Mr. Dalgleish, on many trying occasions during this journey, acted the part of a good and noble-minded man. He also proved to me that he had that true spirit of commercial enterprise which enabled him in after-years many times to brave the cold and hardship of a journey over the entire range of the Himalayas in the interest of his trading ventures.

Mr. Dangleish spoke Turki, Persian, and Urdu fluently; he had also the happy knack of favourably impressing every one with whom he conversed; and the Kirghiz of the Kar

MILITARY NEWS.

GENERAL leave from 6th May to 15th August has been granted to Captain E. U. Blackett, Adjutant, Royal Artillery, Allahabad Division.

IT has been decided to allow Veterinary Surgeons of the military branch of the Army Veterinary Department, during their five years' tenor of service in India, six months' leave (other than medical certificate, privilege or temporary leave) under British rules.

THE following order has been issued for the prompt payment of good shooting and other prizes :—"Good shooting prizes and prizes for lance and swordsmanship will be charged in the general state of accounts as soon after they have been won as possible, vouched by the original authority of the general or other officer commanding the division or district. Gunnery prizes will be charged in the first accounts rendered after the publication of the names of the prize-winners in artillery regimental orders, vouched by a reference to the number and date of the order. The receipt of the payees will, in all cases, be taken and retained in regimental charge. The prizes will be converted at the rate of exchange fixed for the payment of British troops in the colonies obtaining on the date on which the payment is authorised."

IN view to the removal of any misapprehension as to the furlough and leave rules applicable to officers of the Royal Engineers serving in India, it has been notified that (1) officers belonging to the late Indian cadres and non-continuous service officers of the Imperial list, who were posted to the Indian establishment on or before the 11th March 1886, come under the furlough regulations of 1868, if in permanent Staff or departmental employ, or if belonging to the fixed establishment of the corps of Sappers and Miners, but if not on the fixed establishment of the Sappers and Miners or in permanent Staff or departmental employ, they come under the leave rules applicable to officers of the British Army in India ; (2) non-continuous service officers of the Imperial list, who were posted to the Indian establishment after the 11th March 1886, come under the leave rules applicable to officers of the British Service in India, however they may be employed ; and (3) continuous service officers of the Imperial list come under the leave rules for the Staff Corps if in military employ, but under the civil leave rules if in civil employ.

IT appears to be doubtful whether Gorakhpur will be abandoned as a military cantonment. Having regard to the proposed retention of the Gurkha recruiting depot at Gorakhpur, and the necessity that may possibly hereafter arise for the location of troops on the Nepaul frontier, it would appear advisable to retain the cantonment for the present under military control.

GYMNASTICS IN THE ARMY.

A REVISION of the Gymnastic Instruction Staff in India having taken place, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to notify the following changes with effect from the 28th October last :—

I.—The appointment of Inspector of Gymnasia in India is abolished.

II.—The Inspecting Staff will comprise one officer for the Bengal Presidency, to be styled "Inspector of Gymnasia in Bengal," on a Staff salary of Rs. 400 a month (to have effect from 20th June 1887), and one officer for Madras and Bombay, on a Staff salary of Rs. 300 per mensem, to be designated "Inspector of Gymnasia Madras and Bombay Presidencies." The present Assistant Inspector of Gymnasia at Poona will hold the latter appointment without any increase of his Staff pay. The officer in Bengal will be considered the senior officer, to whom all administrative questions affecting the other Presidencies will be referred, and through whom all returns for the Adjutant-General in India, or for the home authorities, will be forwarded.

III.—The travelling allowance at present sanctioned, viz.:—

	Rs.
For Bengal	2,000
For Bombay	600

is readjusted as follows :—

For Bengal	1,200
For Bombay and Madras ..	1,200

IV.—The office allowance for the Inspector of Gymnasia in Bengal will remain, as at present, at Rs. 100 per mensem, and the allowance for the Inspector of Gymnasia, Madras and Bombay Presidencies, increased from Rs. 50 to Rs. 75 a month.

V.—All other allowances will remain as at present.

VI.—The duties of the Inspector of Gymnasia in Bengal will be confined to supervising the schools at Umballa and Lucknow and inspecting the regimental gymnasia in the Bengal Presidency. The Inspector for the Madras and Bombay Presidencies will have his head-quarters at Poona, will supervise the schools at that station and Secunderabad, and will inspect the regimental gymnasia in these Presidencies.

VII.—*Non-Commissioned Staff.*—There will be no change in the staff of the four sergeant instructors now employed at the schools of Umballa, Lucknow, Poona, and Secunderabad, who will continue to draw their present Staff salaries ; but five assistant sergeant instructors are sanctioned in addition to the present establishment of seven assistant instructors. These twelve assistant sergeant instructors will receive an uniform rate of Rs. 18 per mensem, as Staff pay, and they will be appointed as required from regiments located at the stations at which the schools are, their regimental pay being borne by the regiments to which they belong.

THE British Vice-Consul at Memel has written an account of the sufferings in his district consequent on the floods in Germany. He says that there the misery was as great as in any other part of the province, if not greater. The terrible situation of the poor people is almost indescribable. They are deprived of every means of living, their houses, cattle—in fact all they possess—being swept away, and they are utterly destitute. The damage caused to property is estimated at 500,000 marks in his small district alone. The misfortune which has come over the inhabitants has been without precedent. Many lives have been lost, and this year's harvest has been swept away.

THE land of Ramsay and Burns, of Motherwell and Willie Thom, appears, from the report of the Mitchell Library, Glasgow, to maintain its traditional renown as the country of peasant poets. So fertile, indeed, are these rustic contributors to the poetical literature of Scotland that it is proposed to establish in the library a "poets' corner"—an ominous title in the ears of those who have any acquaintance with our country newspapers, though in this case it means nothing more than a storehouse to be "set apart," as the treasurer of the fund for the purpose expresses it, "for these treasures." Here it is proposed they shall be "carefully kept and preserved for future generations of readers." This seems to hold out but cold comfort for bards who are panting for contemporary praise ; but there will, of course, be nothing to prevent the curious reader from visiting the storehouse if so disposed. Lest any one should suspect that a sarcastic spirit lurks in this proposal, let us note that the treasurer assures us that probably no country is more rich than Scotland, or possibly so rich, in local or rural poetry, and that the writings of her local poets over all the country, in addition to their literary value, preserve in many cases local dialects, customs, and memories which are fast fading away.

"CRABBED age and youth cannot live together. This was illustrated in Westminster Police court, three weeks ago, on an application for the magistrate's advice. The applicant was under the impression that Mr. d'Eyncourt could help him to some solution of his domestic difficulties. The bad temper of his wife had cost him a comfortable situation because his employers could not stand his wife ; "and I don't know who could," candidly added the injured husband. The magistrate was powerless, but the Chief Clerk adroitly pointed the moral. The applicant had volunteered the information that his wife was "a little" younger than he was—in fact, she was twenty-seven. "And how old are you, sir ?" said the Chief Clerk. "I," the man answered, "am sixty-nine." There was some cruel laughter, and no redress against the absent Fury.

LIFE IN IRELAND.

THE special correspondent of the *Daily News* furnishes that journal with some interesting observations on life in Ireland, west of the Shannon. Writing from Athenry, he says :—

Athenry, which is Celtic for "the place of kings"—the Kings of Connaught—has nothing regal left in it, except the ruins of the Norman castle of King John's time, and of the ancient abbey, where, in their mouldy dilapidated tomb, sleep the ancestors of Lord Clanricarde. The dreary little town will have a short spell of excitement next Tuesday or Wednesday, on the return, from Galway Gaol, of the six young men who were imprisoned for the treasonable offence of cheering Lady Anne Blunt. The city of the kings will, it is said, be illuminated. If the Irish starve they will find triumphal candle light for whomsoever achieves the distinction of imprisonment under the Crimes Act. In this extraordinary country, the gaol has no terrors. And it may, and does happen, that the preliminary stages of incarceration may prove a positive luxury in the physical sense, as well as in the sense of spiritual exaltation. I have visited the six prisoners of Loughrea, at the Loughrea Gaol ; the prisoners, I mean, who were "run in" for having displayed the League placards in their shop and house windows. The Bridewell was their quarters in Loughrea Prison. A jovial lot they were, and in appearance so very unlike the hungry-looking, careworn labourers of the villages. But for their rollicking humour, they might have passed for prosperous Scotch elders, or respectable German burgesses. They were solid, stout, bald, grey—some of them at least—the sort of men who, in a sober country like that of the Saxons, would not be suspected of "larks." One of the party—Mr. T. Mulkern, whom I mentioned before—was debating the following question in moral casuistry, whether he had "a right" (the common Irish expression) to be imprisoned for putting up the placard in a window that was not his own. The house, said Mr. Mulkern, is not mine, but my wife's. The six of them had been sitting up, in their goal, till two o'clock in the morning, playing cards. "You were comfortable," I said. "Too comfortable ; they sent us in more liquor, and other things, than was good for us," replied one of the number, smiling, and tapping his forehead, as if he still felt the effects. Of course, while in the Bridewell only, the six prisoners were entitled to indulgences which would have been rigorously denied them had they been convicted and packed off to the prison cells. But sometimes, when keepers sympathise with their political prisoners the latter are allowed an amount of freedom that would dreadfully shock the Castle. I know of one good-natured gentleman who has taken his prisoners out for a walk, "on the sly," to quiet places, where they would be safe from surprise by the police. "And now I'm tired," said he, on one of these occasions, "I'll go back ; but you may go on ; only be careful. When may I expect you ? half past eight ; all right ; but, I say, don't be later ; and again, mind you keep clear of the police, or you will get me into the devil's own mess."

THE LIFE OF AGITATORS.

Here is another story. Certain "agitators," of whom one or two are pretty well known outside Ireland—National Leaguers, of course—were put under lock and key. Hams, roast beef, fruits, champagne, port, sherry, whiskey, found their way in—in quantities sufficient to stock a garrison—from a host of admiring friends. Mr. Arthur Balfour's criminals lived "like fighting cocks." They sat up half the night. They compared stories about their prison adventures. They played whist. They gave recitations, and sang comic songs. "The Governor," opening the door, thrust in his head—with its nightcap on, I believe. "Gintlemin," he said, soothingly, "I don't want to spoil your enjoyment ; but there's an echo in this place, and I am afraid you may attract the attention of those——bobbies outside." It is obvious that if I were to name persons, place and dates, certain governors and warders might speedily find themselves in trouble. I may add that the instances of gaol jovialities of the above description which have happened since the Crime Act came into force, are sufficiently numerous to fill columns. There is scarcely a gaol in Ireland where in some one useful official or more are not Nationalists, and are practical sympathisers when they get the chance—which chance they sometimes create.

BOY POLITICIANS.

The state of things is such as no Englishman whose political experience has been confined to his own country can hardly conceive. Take the young hopefuls. How many small boys in the board schools of London know anything, say, about Mr. Smith ? Not one in twenty thousand. But I have just had a political talk—for the fun of the thing—with nine small boys (I counted them), ragged and barefooted, but happy. They were playing leapfrog among the dank, scrubby graves of the dilapidated abbey yard. Their chief spokesman was not yet ten years old. He knew not the height of the Matterhorn, but he could (at least he spoke as if he could) take Mr. Balfour's measure ; and a short measure it was. He was in a fog about the Plantagenets ; but he discussed Mr. Parnell, Mr. O'Brien, Mr. Dillon, Mr. Davitt, with an easy familiarity. Some day that small boy may be putting the closure upon Mr. Johnstone, of Ballykilbeg, in College-green. If the small boy's teeth are on edge, it is because their fathers have eaten sour grapes ; and so, in these years of unrest there has grown up an Irish rustic "proletrait" (the nearest expression I can think of) which is totally unlike anything in Great Britain. The best specimens of the class are perhaps, to be found in what is known here, politically, as the "Woodford district," extending from Athenry, the place of the kings," southwards through Loughrea to Woodford village, Portumna town, and the Shannon.

THE WOODFORD MOVEMENT.

These men are the fathers of the "Woodford movement," which has since spread over three-fourths of Ireland. It is none other than the "Plan" which the tenant farmers of this very "hot" district thought out and tried before Mr. Dillon took it up, christened it, and made it famous. Among these resolute leaders I have come across many and interesting types—deft, diplomatic priests ; cultivated, urbane men, gentle in manners, like Mr. John Roche ; illiterate but naturally talented, quick-witted, irreconcilables, honest as the day, ready to suffer—or make others suffer—for the cause they deem sacred, men like Martin O'Halloran of Kiltulla, who was the first suspect imprisoned under Mr. Forster's *regime*, and who taught Mr. Parnell a little carpentry in Kilmainham Gaol. "The time has come," said Mr. Parnell good-humouredly, "when the landlords must work for their living ; I am lucky in finding Martin O'Halloran here, who can teach me a trade." "My apprentice," Martin calls the leader of the Irish party. The following are among the most prominent of the Woodford men :—Father Egan and the two brothers, the two Sweeneys of Loughrea, John Roche of Woodford, Patrick Keary, Father Roche, Father Coen, Martin O'Halloran, farmer and carpenter, and Father Fahy. Of these types of men, that which interests one most is the untaught rustic whose faculties of reasoning and speech have been developed under the fierce sense of undeserved hardship and wrong—and most of all, the old man, whose days have been a battle with injustice, who sees no fruit of his labours, but who tells you that he does not much regard his joyless wasted life, if the struggle be continued by those who come after him.

THE NATIONAL LEAGUE.

My object in this short sketch, the writer continues, is not to show what is right or what is wrong ; that the reader must determine for himself, but only what *is*. I say that the people more bitterly detest the present Government than they did last autumn, that the National League, which Mr. Balfour says is "a thing of the past," is stronger than ever ; that, though armies of constables and soldiers may disperse meetings, the people will "demonstrate" in their full strength all the same ; and that coercion will not silence Ireland unless you "coerce" the whole population into the emigrant ship or Ireland itself, for 24 hours, into the bottom of the sea. Even if, as I am told on good authority, Mr. Dillon and Mr. O'Brien and others of the Parliamentary leaders are to be prosecuted and imprisoned, and if the local leaders are also put into gaol the National League meetings will continue to be held in the proclaimed districts. It should not be forgotton that the National League has trained and disciplined at least three-fourths of the Irish people. Other leaders will come to the front when the older ones have been incarcerated. The risk of bloodshed becomes greater than ever, since upwards of six thousand ejectment notices are "maturing," and the popular hatred of the R.I.C.'s has reached a height unequalled in the country's past history. To see the R.I.C.'s, armed to the teeth, sauntering through the empty, dreary streets, or in the desolate country places where ruined houses show where a vanished population once dwelt is to think of a country in possession of the enemy. Stay-at-home Englishmen have never seen anything like it. On one side, the strong, well-fed, aggressive-looking R.I.C.'s, in their handsome uniforms, and sounding boots, and with their rifles in their arms ; on the other, the pinched, hungry, ragged, barefooted women and children : that is a startling contrast. An so is this—the suddenness with which, when the word goes round, a whole country-side that ordinarily is as silent and mournful as the grave becomes alive and restless, with eager crowds tramping to some distant rendezvous, in spite of proclamations, in spite of Hussars with drawn swords. The Englishman who would find it hard to endure, unmoved, the spectacle of a misery which no word of act of his could alleviate, had better not travel west of the Shannon.

ARTISTS AS SEEN BY ONE OF THEMSELVES.

MR. HARRY FURNISS, whose pictures in *Punch* and innumerable magazines have delighted everybody who has seen them, delivered at the Birkbeck Institute recently a lecture on "Art and Artists." The history of the artist was traced in an amusing manner through what the lecturer described as the seven stages of his career—the baby, the boy, the student, the painter, the Associate, the Academician, and the old master ; and this portion of the lecture was illustrated by a laughable series of pictures in black and white thrown by the limelight on the screen.

Mr. Furniss observed that it might occur to some to question his right to address them on art and artists, in reality on the Royal Academy itself ; but he did so believing that a few remarks, however crudely expressed, might possibly be welcome from any one who had anything to say on a subject that must interest us all. Although most of those artists who wrote and talked of art might be considered prejudiced no one could well say that he was. The Royal Academy was nothing to him ; the art of the country was everything. It was because he saw too well how near the English school was to being wrecked on the rock of commonplace that he ventured to stand there as a friendly critic.

SEVERITY WITHOUT ILLWILL.

As he went on he might appear to be severe, but in what he was about to say he assured them most emphatically that there was not a grain of illwill. He assumed that they knew the good that was always claimed, and not without justice, on behalf of the Academy and its influence, and he further assumed that they had never heard anything but good of the Academy and its careful fostering of art. That was why he thought it sufficient, for the sake of justice to art, and to those artists who, for one reason and another, were not within "the inner circle," to call attention to the evil the Academy worked and permitted to exist. Having remarked that the old prejudice against artists was happily fast dying out, the lecturer observed that in schools the study of art proper was a delusion and a fraud. It usually consisted of one hour a week copying some insipid lithograph from the flat. Traddles, with his fondness for drawing skeletons on his slate, had his prototypes in every school. They might choose livelier subjects, but they were equally snubbed, and not until the boy left the cramming school of mixed arts, and entered the one of design, did he get his A B C in art. He ventured to say we all regretted that we had not been more attentive at school, but that was after we had forgotten how dry school was. Fortunately, common sense had reached us from Germany, and our little ones were taught in the Kindergarten in a way to attract and amuse them.

THE POVERTY OF ART.

Why did we not make the introduction of art more attractive to the boy by giving him something to interest, and not to depress him? We might then have more original artists. His principal object in parodying the Royal Academy lately, and in leaving his easel for the platform now, was to point out the conventionality, the poverty of invention characteristic of our art and encouraged by our system of art training. The members of the Academy visited the school, paid to teach the young idea how to paint. Each artist enforced his own particular method and theory, which upset those of all the others, and he merely left the student hopelessly bewildered. In France a student chose his own master, and worked under his colours, and in his style. He had to study the method of one master pulling whose stroke his tuition travelled faster, and when he paddled his own canoe he was not worried by conflicting currents of thought as to how to work. The French understood this, for they were a nation of artists. They said that we are a nation of shopkeepers. There was nothing to be ashamed of in that but there was in the fact that, with very few exceptions—unkind critics might say—our well known artists were not artists, but purveyors of painted canvases. That was not altogether the artists fault, but the nation's. Arrived at the painter stage of his career, should the artist have a good connexion he was certain to drift into portrait painting.

HOW TO GET A PICTURE HANGED.

No doubt, the portrait of a great man by a great artist had everlasting interest, but the commercial portrait, the "Portrait of a Gentleman," which elbowed off the Academy walls thoughtful subject-pictures, was quite another thing. The young painter might get an influential man's portrait hung in the Academy. He was more likely still to get the portrait of his pretty cousin accepted, or his baby niece or nephew, if he introduced stupid accessories to delight women folk. But it required great interest to get in a portrait group, such subjects being generally monopolized by the privileged members. Having next drawn attention to and ridiculed the impressionist theory in portrait painting, Mr. Furniss said that, in his opinion, there was something very sad in the great lack of ideas in the pictures of our painters. "First paint your picture, then find the subject" was, he assured them generally their *modus operandi*. The young painter either made a study from a pretty model, and then suggested she was going to some place. Why not to church, and call the work "Sunday ?" If it sold, he could follow on with Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursay, Friday, and Saturday. Or if he desired to be academic, he imitated those R. A's who were satisfied to paint a fair model seated in graceful *deshabille*. Or he might choose the realistic school—better call it the school of ugliness—and paint portraits of nasty, dirty people. For his own part, he thought it wat an artist's mission to seek the beautiful and paint it, but he must go to nature for it, not to fashion, books. He might class with the ugly school the small band of painters, a sort of fourth party in art, calling themselves "the new English school"—why he could not say, as they unfurled a French flag, and under it did their best to reproduce all that was eccentric in French art. There was no doubt that no two painters saw through the same glasses, but there had sprung up lately a band of merry artists, all exceedingly clever, who saw Venice through one painter's glasses, Van Haanen's.

THE EFFECTS OF VENICE

They went to Venice plain English Tom, Dick and Harry; they returned Van Tommaso, Van Ricardo and Van Henrico. The kennel and the nursery had supplied our painters with endless material for the manufacture of paying pictures. Let them hope that the artist in whom they were interested would not go into caricature, and become a dangerous member of society. Whichever of these roads to the Academy their artist selected, if he had interest, talent, or luck, he would eventually get there. Two roads, however, were barred. One was water-colour; the other black and white, the medium in which some artists preferred to work. The French Academy, the Salon, was not all monopolized by painters in oil colours. My Lady Oil, of Burlington-house, was a very selfish and unjust creature.

THE ACADEMICIAN.

The Academician was in reality a member of a very exclusive club, and nothing more. That was not generally understood by the public. It imagined the artist was elected to rule and do good to art in the country. He did not, however, wish to dwell too long on the subject of the Royal Academy. It was a fashion, not an artistic influence, but a commercial one ; and if the body would frankly acknowledge that fact, they of, course, might, in a purely commercial spirit, claim the right to do what they liked with their own. No doubt, when the Academy was founded, art in this country, with one or two brilliant exceptions, was at a very low ebb, and the Academy, as thus constituted, doubtless fulfilled all its requirements. But the sea of talent had since risen rapidly. Let them think of the injustice as matters stood at present. Painters in oil, sculptors, architects, and engravers were alone eligible as candidates. It was absurd to elect architects and engravers, and to exclude painters in water-colours and artists in black and white. The injustice was too glaring to require comment. He saw no reason why all should not be elected.

AN IDEAL ACADEMY.

He proposed a National Academy, a common wealth of art, in which mediocrity would fine no space till a welcome and a place had been given to all earnest work regardless of its nature ; where the number of works of any one man would be limited, and where there would be no such mockery of good work as "rejection for want of space ;" where all the fine arts, and especially the national fine art—water-colour painting—should be recognized as arts, and the best of the professors of them should at least be eligible for election ; where the committee of selection and hanging should be, as in the Salon, elected by the body of the exhibitors; where reasonable time should be given to the proper consideration of every work sent in ; where women, in the rare event of their being equal to their "brother brushers," should be elected into the magic circle. These improvements had been mostly urged on the consideration of the Academy of late ; but, notwithstanding the efforts of many right-minded members of their body, the majority adopted the Fabian policy of sitting down and doing nothing, or buried their heads, ostrich-like, till the storm of indignation raised by their unworthy selfishness and indolence had blown over. If such an ideal Academy as he proposed was to become a reality, it was, he maintained, free criticism, which had already laid its foundation-stone, that must build it up bit by bit, carting away the rubbish dog out of the hot bed of prejudice, and eventually thrown open to all a national temple of art worthily representing in each of its various forms all the artistic talent of this great country. Mr. Furniss was frequently warmly applauded in the course of his lecture.

MYSTERY PLAYS AT MORLAIX.

MORLAIX is not only one of the oldest, but—with its winding streets, overhanging storeys, and ancient house of Queen Anne (wife of Louis XII.)—the most picturesque in Brittany. The performance here of the antique Mystery of St. Tryphine has drawn representatives from every town in the province, and many journalists and literati from Paris.

The Passion Play was acted in the old theatre by a company from Plouaret. The leading actor, Menguy, an authority on the Celtic melodrama, played the part of Kervoura, who, by his ambition to make himself King of Britain, was the cause of all the misfortunes of his sister Tryphine, wife of King Arthur. Nothing more curious and rudimentary can be conceived than some of the stage effects. A good deal was left to the imagination of the spectators, and archæological truth was not in all instances respected. For instance, the King of England appears guarded by soldiers of the 148th Line Regiment. The barbarous grossness of the Mysteries which used to be played in churches in former time was not expurgated. A popular Celtic song, by masons building a castle, was one of the taking curiosities of the piece, the representation of which was extended over two days. M. Luzel, the archivist of Quimper, and one of the last of the Breton bards, wrote the prologue which was a great success in spite of the religious scepticism of the house and its historical ignorance. There was much laughter at the passages showing the childish simplicity of religious faith of the author of the Mystery. The banquet given at the Town Hall after the Mystery Plays were over was rich in local colour. Everything was as much as possible a revival of the time of Queen Anne. The tables were served by peasant men and women from Quimper, Pontaven, Pontlabbe, and other primitive places, wearing the local costumes. M.M. de Bornier, Luzel, Zaccone, the novelist and playwright, who is a Morlaix man, and the company of the Theatre Francais, were at the banquet. Draftsmen of the illustrated journals from all parts also attended, and many artists from Paris, who were busy sketching in their note-books. One of the toasts given was "Legendary Brittany, and long may she retain her picturesque customs."

In the evening there was a ball in the market-place, at which the dances of the country were performed to the music of bagpipes. The ballroom was under the arches of the Viaduct. The theatrical company from Plouaret led the figure dances, which were local. There was plenty of life and mettle in the heels of the dancers, and as nearly every one who was not from Paris had drunk freely, without however drinking too deep, the company was in a right joyous mood. Many of the dances were photographed while being performed. The Parisians have made an excursion to St. Pol de Leon to see the openwork stone belfry described by Pierre de Loti and sung of by Louisa Puget. M. de Bornier and M. Mounet Sully climbed to the top. They also went to visit the famous Roscoff fig-tree, the branches of which have taken root in the ground like those of an Indian banyan, and sent up other trunks. M. de Bornier has told us that he will adapt the Mystery of St. Tryphine for the Francais, and will preserve its picturesque character, and so far as possible its naivete. He thinks the personages of Kervoura, St Tryphine, and King Arthur splendidly in relief in the original drama, and enough to ensure the success of any play into which they might be skilfully brought. He will also take care not to suppress certain picturesque anachronisms but he will have to eliminate cruditees, which are only endurable in the Breton tongue and in a Morlaix theatre. M. de Bornier means also to bring well out the Shakespearian side of the drama, in which witches and demons play a great part.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MAY 8.

Liston, Colonel, Bengal Staff Corps, on furlough, from Lalitpur.

MAY 9.

Swetenham, Colonel, Bengal Staff Corps, on furlough, to Allahabad.

Baugh, Lieut, 25th Bombay Infantry, on sick leave. from Neemuch.

Hallen, Vet. Surgeon, Bengal, Horse Breeding Operations, on duty, from Ahmednagar.

DEPARTURES.—MAY 8.

Maitland, Lt.-Col, Bombay, Poona Horse, to join, to Sirur.

MAY 9.

Sawyer, Major, Bombay, North Lanc Regt, to rejoin, to Mhow.

Cruickshank, Lt.-Col, Bombay, R E, on duty, to Belgaum.

Gordon, Lieut., 2nd Bombay Lancers, off sick leave, to Neemuch.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut-Col. the Hon. L. H. Bayley, Commandant B.V.R.C.

Bombay, 10th May, 1888.

1. Officers, N. C. Officers and Volunteers having not yet received prizes won by them at the recent Rifle Association Meeting can obtain the same by applying to Bombardier P. W. Chart, Honorary Treasurer, Bo. Vol. Rifle Association.

2. The undermentioned N. C. Officer is granted 2. days leave from the 18th instant :—Cr.-Sergt Rhenins

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

The following order is notified :—

Lce-Corporal Reddie is granted 10 days' leave from the 9th instant.

By order,
(Signed) G. DE SAUNE.
Lieutenant & Acting Adjutant,
Bombay Vol. R. Corps

THE Church and State controversy took an amusing turn in Maidstone, the other day. There was a Church of England temperance festival there, in which the Primate's wife was greatly interested. The Vicar in the circumstances conceived the gallant project of moving the Mayor and Corporation to come in state to church, out of courtesy to Mrs. Benson. The Mayor, little dreaming of what was in store for him, innocently sent out the summons. The Aldermen and Councillors came to the Council Board in mighty questioning mood ; and Mr. Councillor Haynes, we observe, in particular, objected to the Corporation "giving its official sanction to temperance by going to church in state." This is not hopeful for those who wish the new County Councils to have increased licensing powers. Mr. Brownscombe, with proper notice that the object was to support temperance, would have "made an effort" to go to church, but in the absence of explanations he had framed his own hypothesis that a Saint's Day celebration was on the tapis, and as he was no saint had made up his mind not to go. Temperance or no temperance, there was no lack of cold water on the project of going to church. The robes and maces were sorrowfully put away, and the Mayor and a few members went to church, but privately and not in state. The chronicler compassionately drops his narrative here, and we can only imagine the feelings of the Vicar at the failure of his scheme.

ONE of the chief advantages possessed by electricity as an illuminator is the comparative freedom from danger of fire which it confers. There is no doubt that the risk is incomparably less than it is with any other light, but too implicit a trust must not be placed upon its safety. The Society of Telegraph Engineers and Electricans has just issued a number of rules and regulations for the prevention of fire risks from electric lighting. These have been published in accordance with the recommendations of a strong committee of specialists. The danger is from heating of the wires. When an electric current is travelling along a conductor the result is a rise in temperature, the amount of which depends upon the strength of the current and the resistance offered to its passage. It is the resistance of the fine carbon thread in an incandescent lamp which makes the light. All defective joints or corroded wires which offer resistance thus tend to become unduly heated, an effect which may also be produced by bringing two neighbouring wires into electric contact by defective insulation. The first and in fact the only requirement for safety is that installations must be made by competent men, the great dangers to be avoided being bad joints and bad insulators. Arc lamps should be enclosed in order to catch any flying sparks or falling glass, and, finally, dynamos should not run in rooms where there are inflammable materials, particularly in work rooms where the air is loaded with dust.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s.s. Liscard, 1,278 tons, Captain T. Byrne, cleared out yesterday for Trieste and Venice, with a general cargo.

THE Sultan of Zanzibar's steamer Merka, 1,029 tons, cleared out yesterday for Zanzibar with a general cargo and 80 deck passengers.

THE s.s. Ganges, 1,490 tons, Captain D. Roberts, cleared yesterday for Amsterdam, with a general cargo and 60 deck passengers.

THE s s Salerno, 1,659 tons, Captain B H Rogers, arrived in port on Tuesday evening last, with 1832 tons coals for the G. I. P. R. Company.

THE s.s. Darwin, 1,679 tons, Captain R. W. Williams, sailed yesterday for Marseilles and Genoa, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. and Mrs. Courtney, as cabin, and 10 deck.

THE B. I. S. N. steamer Ethiopia, 1,314 tons, Captain W. S. Peterson, arrived in Bombay last evening from Calcutta, *via* Coast ports, Galle, and Colombo, with a general cargo, and Mr. and Mrs. Herbege, as cabin, and 54 deck passengers.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—MAY 9.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Manilla..	2883	A. Cruciani	A	F. Bozzoni.
,, Persia	2317	Hutchinson	B	W.&A. Graham & Co.
,, Shannon....	...	C. R. Edwards...	C	P. & O. Co.
,, Ganges	1490	D. Roberts.....	D	W. & A.Graham & Co.
,, Lalcham....	1300	J. Evans.....	E	K. Nixon & Co.
,, Etolia	2108	W. Gill	F	Killick Nixon & Co.
,, Clan Mackay	1427	H. Sibery	G	F. Muir & Co.
,, Henley	1446	R. Walder.....	K	J. Mackintosh & Co.
,, Peveril	1974	A. Burgess	L	K. Nixon & Co.
,,Werneth Hall	2690	W. Boulton	M	E. Bates & Co.
,, Highfield ...	1698	W. Simpson	N	J Mackinstosh & Co.
,, Horn Head..	1558	M. R. Thompson	O	J. M. Heyn.
,, Australasian	2343	A. Simpson	P	F. Muir & Co.
,, Stura	1415	L. Caboara	Q	F. Bozzoni.

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
,, Damascus ..	2394	A. Douglas	1	F. Muir & Co.
,, Greystoke ..	1377	P. W. Sherwood	2	.....
,, Bryn Glas ..	1503	G. Bethell	3	Numan Devjee.
,, Indra	2332	Leslie	4	K. Nixon & Co.
,,Worsley Hall	2240	J. Verrill	5	Edwards Bates & Co.
,, C. Arbib.....	1646	H. Tarbig	6	Captain.
,, Florence ..	1578	White	7	Captain.
,, Darwin	1650	B. Williams	8	Beyts Craig & Co.
,, Lancaster ..	1117	J. T. Leggett ..	9	F. Muir & Co.
,, Mobile.....	916	C. Doert	10	B. P. S. N.& Co.
,, Thorndale..	1970	Ethrington	12	The Bo. Co.
,, Kt. Errant..	2284	Mathews	14	Killick Nixon & Co.
,, P.Henderick	2041	Collin	15	Visram Ebram.
,, Liscard.....	1278	W. Byrne	16	J. Mackintosh & Co.

ARRIVAL.

May.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
9	Ethiopia (s)	Paterson....	Calcutta. April 14.

DEPARTURES.

May.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
9	Hindoo (s).....	Edwards.....	Cutch Mandvie.
	Somali (s)	Powell	Aden and Jeddah.
	E. Reed (barque)..	Fulton	Colombo.
	Liscard (s).....	Byrne	Trieste and Venice.

The following vessels will sail to-day :—
Steamer Merka, Nakoda, for Zanzibar.
,, Darwin, Williams, for Marseilles and Genoa.
,, Ganges, Roberts, for Amsterdam.

The following vessels entered for loadin gyesterday :—
Steamer Fastnett, for Messina, Genoa and Marseilles.
,, Salerno, for Hull, Amsterdam, &c.
,, Thibet, for China and Australia.
,, Etolia, for Genoa, &c.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MAY 10.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Persia (s)—5,000 cwts wheat, Sanday and Co ; 34 bales cotton, C Dewsee ; 220 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Thos. H Moore and Co ; 63 bales wool, E Sewji ; 20 tons old iron, Walsh Lovett and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co.

Werneth Hall s—94 bales twist waste, C Lakmichand ; 300 cwts myrabollams, The Bombay Co, Ld.

Worsley Hall s,—24 bales cotton, A S Moodlier and Co ; 76 bales wool, G Dwarkadas ; 400 bales wool G Toolsidas ; 20,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers 3,200 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Damascus s—110 bales cotton droppings, Bruel and Co ; 570 bales cotton, Glade and Co ; 207 cwts ginger, M Ludha ; 34 cwts fishmaws, D Peerbhai ; 16 cases indigo, K Dwarkadas ; 45 cwts gum-arabic, D Chhuganlal ; 14 bales skins, H E Good Mahomed ; 90 cwts gum, W Gangji ; 135 cwts gum-arabic and 50 cwts rampatri, B Sajan ; 88 cwts gram, G M Dharamsi ; 11 bales hides, H Jamall ; 72 cwts myrabollams, E D Sassoon and Co.

Australasian s—12 cwts gum, J Fachiri ; 220 bales cotton, Lang, Moir and Co.

Siam s—15 cwts ivory, A Ahmed ; 11 cwts ivory, S Darvesh ; 12 cwts ivory, C Aloobhai.

Shannon s—260 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co ; 220 bales cotton, Lang, Moir and Co ; 595 bales cotton G Lockhart and Co ; 1,000 cwts linseed, J Fachiri

FOR AMSTERDAM.

Ganges s—3,012 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR NEW YORK.

Worsley Hall s—25 bales wool, Warden and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Indra s—110 bales cotton, Volkart Bros ; 100 bales cotton, Thos H Moore and Co.

Peveril s—146 bales cotton fly and 450 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co ; 200 bales hemp, A M Tapikhan, 2,000 cwts poppyseed, Ralli Bros,

FOR HAVRE.

Kt Errant s—500 bales cotton and 200 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros : 100 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co ; 1,339 cwts rapeseed, L Dreyfus and Co ; 2,001 cwts rapeseed, and 10,000 cwts wheat, Lyon and Co.

Laleham s—5,000 cwts wheat, D Sassoon and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Hilston—500 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

Strathmore s—2,000 cwts wheat, D Sassoon and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Darwin s,—5,764 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.

Werneth Hall s,—2,900 cwts castorseed, G Mottee and Co ; 4,000 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co ; 4,503 cwts wheat, Punnett and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Bryn Glas s,—850 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 100 bales cotton, Lyon and Co ; 1,500 cwts gingelly seed, R. Caderbhai.

FOR MESSINA.

Etolia (s),—12,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros ; 7,000 cwts wheat, Ritchie, Stewart and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Liscard (s),—710 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

Thorndale(s),—220 bales cotton, J C. Bushby and Co ; 220 bales cotton, Thos H. Moore and Co ; 770 bales cotton, Glade and Co ; 330 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 999 cwts linseed, Volkart Bros.

FOR VENICE.

Thorndale (s),—350 bales cotton, The Bombay Co, Ld ; 200 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.

FOR ODESSA.

Flamboro (s), —250 bales cotton, J. C. Bushby and Co

FOR PORT SAID.

Cousins Arb

NOTICES.

GOLD MEDAL TEA.

TRADE MARK K T E IN A TRIANGL.

THE K T E TEAS, grown at an elevation of nearly 7,000 feet, reputed for their exquisite delicacy of flavour and aroma for which they have been awarded eight prizes, seven diplomas, and one first class certificate, are to be had from us in 1 lb. packets, and we respectfully solicit a trial from all who like a good cup of tea.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
ESPLANADE ROAD.

DR. DE ROOS' CONCENTRATED GUTTÆ VITÆ OR VEGETABLE LIFE DROPS.

THE alchemists of old spent years in endeavouring to find out the means of transmuting the baser metals into gold, but in vain. It was, however, reserved for a physician of the 19th Century to make a far more valuable discovery in occult science—the result of deep research into the arcana of Nature's mysteries—which is here offered to the world; and the pleasing results of a quarter of a century, during which time this wonderful medicine has been tried in every quarter of the globe, all corroborate the most sanguine of the Inventor's hopes. Thousands of voluntary testimonials from grateful patients testify to the fact that from this remarkable tonic alone, new life has been imparted to numbers of debilitated individuals; and it is not too much to say that hundreds of persons are at the present day in full enjoyment of their mental and bodily powers—in thorough good health—who previously were confirmed hypochondriacs, had been given up by the faculty as incurable and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends.

This great life-reviving medicine gives vitality and strength to the most shattered constitutions. It not only strengthens the system but purifies the blood, and promotes a healthy circulation of the fluids, thus imparting strength and tone to the nerves, enlivening and invigorating both body and mind. It greatly improves the appetite and restores the digestive powers, whilst for dyspeptic persons it is unrivalled. Those who (from long residence in hot climates) suffer from langour and relaxation, as also all persons going to the East or West Indies should provide themselves with this important article on health.

Youth and age equally participate in the miraculous effects of this wondrous medicine, for whether the body be debilitated in early life, or sinking under the advance of years, a few doses will speedily afford assurance of returning health, by giving tone to the muscular and nervous systems, and through the organs of digestion renovating the whole constitution. To the young it affords health, strength, and spirits, in place of lassitude and debility; while to the aged and infirm it assuredly furnishes great relief and comfort, by gently and safely invigorating the whole corporeal frame; and although it is not put forward as imparting immortality, it will certainly gild the autumn of declining years, and in all cases, calmly and serenely protract the close of life. For females of all ages, as also for delicate children who cannot take cod-liver oil, the Guttæ Vitæ will be found a great boon—being far superior in its strengthening properties, and at the same time so pleasant to the palate that it can hardly be called a medicine. To married persons, especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity for exertion. Price, 11s. and 33s. per bottle. The large size contains sufficient for four weeks.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, STRICTURES, &c.

DR. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

Are justly celebrated all over the world as the most safe and speedy remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges of any kind, Stone in the Bladder and diseases of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs generally.

These celebrated Pills are an infallible remedy in the most obstinate cases. By their use alone many thousands are annually restored to health and the agonies of gout and rheumatism may now be considered a voluntary affliction as no one need suffer these excruciating torments if they will only have recourse to these Pills, which are confidently recommended by the proprietor as the only real specific; whilst for weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, promote the functions of the liver and kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages 1s., 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s.

DR. DE ROOS' PILULÆ VITÆ, OR VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS

Are the most wonderful Pills in the World for all Disorders of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels. They do not gripe or purge, and for habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, disturbed sleep, harrassing dreams, wind, indigestion, sick headache, furred tongue, unpleasant taste in the mouth on rising in the morning, sallowness, scurvy, &c., they are of unexampled efficacy; and being prepared solely from the Vegetable Kingdom, may be taken with the utmost safety by the most delicate of either sex.

Those who are subject to occasional a tacks of Biliousness instead of resorting to the old-fashioned blue pill and nauseous black draught, will do well to keep a box of these Pills by them, and never leave home without them; an attack may thus be nipped in the bud by taking a dose or two which, if allowed to run its course for a few days would probably almost completely prostrate its unhappy victim. Sold in boxes at 1s. 1½d. 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

Every package of Dr. De Roos' preparations bears the British Government Stamp with the words—"WALTER DE ROOS, London," in White Letters on a Red Ground, by order of Her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners, without which none can possibly be genuine. DR. DE ROOS world-famed medicines may be obtained of all the principal Merchants in India.

Just Published. Post free for 12 one-anna stamps.

A NEW MEDICAL WORK ON MARRIAGE. By a Physician of many years practice. A practical guide to young men before entering the wedded state; with plain instructions for the speedy removal of all disqualifications and impediments which too often debar happiness therein; it also treats on the cause of premature decline, loss of manhood, nervous debility, lassitude, shyness, incapacity for study or business, distaste for society, and the numberless infirmities resulting from youthful errors or excesses of adult life, together with the highly successful and thoroughly safe mode of treatment, whereby sufferers may speedily be restored to health and happiness.—Lawes. Medical Publisher, 14, Hand Court, Holborn, London, W. C.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY Company the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.

The Cantonment of SECUNDRABAD, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment on BOLARUM, garrisoned by two regiments and one battery of the Hydrabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about 4 miles are the suburbs of Hydrabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDRABAD, HYDRABAD, GANGAWARUM and TANDUR.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising*.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines on Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c., erlingly that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infalli- means of extending their business.

Advertisers can select the Stations at which they h their Placards posted, and may advertise for period that may be agreed on. The charges been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to ge Advertisers to make a liberal use of the ns now offered of making announcements the public.

ccording to the taste of Advertisers, at moderate charges in ENGLISH or TIVE LANGUAGES at the *Bombay* stimates on application.

RATES.

2 feet long and 2 feet broad very additional square food

board, say 4 square feet ring their business ad f Passengers on one monthly expendi- on six Stations or ten per cent. per cent. *mbay Gazette* ssee to the er. In the ards will be and risk of

is. anager of d Fort.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Is the only Patent Medicine of the kind or name awarded Certificate of Merit at the Calcutta International Exhibition, 1883-4; and the only trade Mark—PHOSPHODYNE"—Registered and Protected under he Trade Marks Act, 33 and 39 Vic. 91. Certified by he Registrar of Trade Marks, London.

HEALTH, STRENGTH, & ENERGY

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

For TWENTY-FIVE YEARS has maintained its world-wide reputation as the ONLY SAFE, RELIABLE, PHOSPHORIC REMEDY ever discovered for the Permanent Cure of Brain Wreckage, Paralysis, Sleeplessness, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Tital Power, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the system dependent upon the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

It Cures Dyspepsia, Nerve, and Heart Disease.
Cures Kidney and Liver Complaints.
Cures all Disorders of the Blood.
Cures Depression and Loss of Appetite.
Cures Consumption and General Debility.
Checks all Wasting of the Vital Forces
From whatever Cause arising.

The EFFECT of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its Kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is REALLY MARVELLOUS.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE,

Whilst Pleasant to the Taste and Agreeable to the Stomach, never fails to Purify and Enrich the Blood, and thoroughly invigorate the Brain, Nerves, and Muscles. Its energising effects are shown from the First Day of its administration by a remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort to which the Patient has long been unaccustomed. Digestion is invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. The Bowels become regular. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, the Skin clear and healthy, and the Hair requires strength showing the importance of its action the Organs of Nutrition.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Actually creates New Nervous Fluid and Brain Matter by supplying the Blood with its Electric Life Element Phosphorous, "*the very Core and Centre of the Brain itself*;" and kindles afresh the Fire of Life from the Sole of the Foot to the Crown of the Head.

The unequalled Curative Properties of this Preparation has spread its fame throughout every Nation and Country in the World as the only medicine of real efficacy for Renovating Broken-down Constitutions. Restoring the fullest and most Vigorous Conditions of Robust Health and Manhood under every circumstance, and at very age, by nourishing, fertilizing, and developing all the powers of every necessary part of the human organization, thus ensuring a sound and permanent restoration of the impaired organs wherever a deficiency of natural vigour has for years existed, so that all the duties of life may be pursued with Confidence and Pleasure.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Thousands of unimpeachable Testimonials from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities, prove conclusively the verdict universal that in the world of scientific research no other Phosphoric Preparation has received such exalted praise and distinguished recognition.

The very remarkable cures effected by DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE has induced numbers of Physicians to prescribe and use it in their own families, and in several of the London Hospitals.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Is sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d and 11s., by all Chemists and Druggists throughout the World.

Full Printed Directions for the guidance of Patients in the Self-Treatment of the above Diseases are enclosed with each Bottle.

MANUFACTURED ONLY AT

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

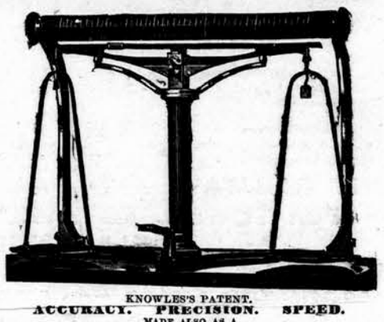
LABORATORY.
HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, N. W.

BEWARE OF VILE IMITATIONS.—*NONE IS GENUINE UNLESS* every Bottle bears the British Government Stamp with the words DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE, London, England, engraved thereon. The great Popularity of DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE has raised up Miserable Imitations in India and the Colonies, made up rom cheap, useless Drugs by Ignorant Pretenders. See that the above words are on the Government Stamp before you purchase, and thus avoid dangerous consequences by the use of Spurious mitations.

AGENTS—TREACHER & CO.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA

NEW YARN BALANCE,

FOR THE USE OF
SPINNERS, DOUBLERS, & YARN BUYERS.
Shows EXACT Counts at a GLANCE.



KNOWLES'S PATENT.
ACCURACY. PRECISION. SPEED.
MADE ALSO AS A
CHEMICAL AND DISPENSING BALANCE.
Dispenses with the small weights, which give so much trouble, yet weighs with certainty to *One-thousandth of a grain* or *One ten-thousandth of a gramme*. The Balance is so well constructed that it may be used in the *Chemical Laboratory* and *at the Dispensing Counter alike*.
PRICES ON APPLICATION.
THOMAS KNOWLES, Chapeltown, Turton, Near BOLTON, ENGLAND.

THE

INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE

FOR MAY 1888

CONTAINING ALL THE

SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES

OF ALL THE

INDIAN RAILWAYS,

WITH

ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS

THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD

THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM

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☞ The GUIDE for May has been thoroughly revised and systematically arranged, and considerably enlarged, and the attention of travellers s particularly directed to the table of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, which shows at a glance how a tourist making Bombay his starting-point can spend his time to the best advantage. Short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c., are also given.

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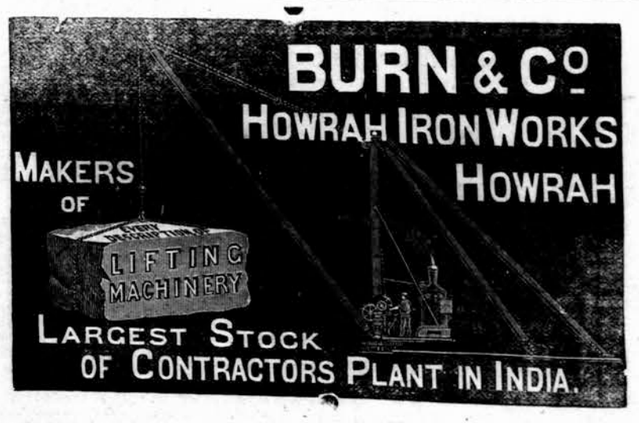

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CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood states that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Invento of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.

Sold in bottles at 1s 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

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No one should be without

AROUD'S WINE

of Iron, cinchona

& of soluble meat

Of all ferruginous preparations, this one is by far the most efficacious, as it contains all the regenerative principles for making bone, blood and muscle.

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infallible, and preservative

Cures promptly, without additional means, all recent or chronic discharges of the urinary organs. Sold in Paris by J. FERRÉ (successor to Brou). Pharmacien, 102, rue Richelieu.

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These capsules possess the tonic properties of tar combined with the antiblennorrhagic action of copaiba. They do not fatigue the stomach and do not produce diarrhœa or nausea. They constitute the remedy par excellence in the treatment of discharges whether recent or chronic.

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have been used with the greatest success for over **60 YEARS** in cases of Constipation, Liver Complaints, Painful digestion, Epidemics, Fevers, Diseases of the Stomach, etc., etc.

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Oppression, Suffocating, Coughs, Colds, Chest Neuralgia, &c.

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The only remedy of its kind containing all the principles of **Cod Liver Oil** and having an agreeable flavour

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Many **Testimonials** received

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None other allowed in the Hospitals

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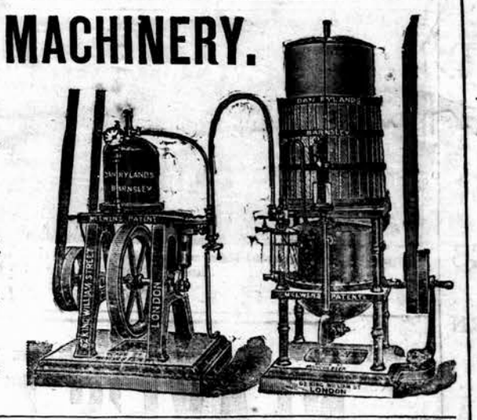

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Repeated analyses have proved that

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COD LIVER OIL.

Has the natural very pale colour & the slight taste, a pleasant one

Preserved in its pristine purity by Capsuled bottles.

The pure world renowned Oil, perfected in one operation, consequently needing no after manipulations—usually covers for imperfections.

TO ROLLER MILLERS.

GRADE YOUR WHEAT

INTO TWO, THREE, OR MORE REGULAR AND DISTINCT SIZES, BY USING

Penney's Patent Wheat Graders,

WITH ADJUSTABLE MESHES,

And thus ensure your Wheat being Evenly Cracked & Reduced.

30,000 Already Sold.

FIFTY Prizes Awarded

THEY ARE INDISPENSABLE IN ALL

GRADUAL REDUCTION PLANTS

IN THE MANUFACTURE OF THE

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They are in extensive use in all the Largest Mills in England and on the Continent.

CAPACITIES—40, 60, 80, 120 to 350 Bushels per Hour.

CABLE ADDRESS—"SCREENS, LINCOLN."

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NOTICES.

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Immediate attention of Racing Gentlemen and Horse-Breeders is earnestly requested to inspect several Fresh Batches of superior HIGH-CASTE ARAB HORSES, consisting of Chargers, Hunters, Racers, Ponies and Galloways, &c.; also a large number of Big Persian Horses. No. 505, Bhendy Bazaar Commission Stable, Bombay, 26th December, 1887.

DINSHAW SUNTOOK & Co.

Gold Medal Paris, 1878

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Sold by all Stationers throughout the World.

These world-famous Pens are of the highest possible quality: for sixty five years universally styled the "Best in the World"

GOLD CREAM.

This SOLUTION OF GOLD, *without the aid of a battery,* PLATES with PURE METALLIC GOLD all articles of Silver Jewellery, Bangles, Choories, &c., by SIMPLE RUBBING, WILL stand the TEST OF FIRE, and guaranteed TO WEAR equal to SOLID GOLD for years.

FULL DIRECTIONS ACCOMPANY EVERY PARCEL.

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Interested in the subject of nervous and physical debility should write at once for a valuable pamphlet of great interest to all men, explaining how the most obscure nervous and organic derangements may be successfully treated without stomach medication. The only method which is easy and pleasant, and will effect a perfect and permanent cure. Per Book Post for 3d.; in plain envelope sealed 1s. 3d. or 14 Annas. The MARSTON REMEDY CO., 293, High Holborn, London, W.C.

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"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."

CLARKE'S

WORLD-FAMED

BLOOD MIXTURE

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

OVERWHELMING TESTIMONY ACCOMPANIES EVERY BOTTLE PROVING THIS TO BE THE GREATEST MEDICINE EVER DISCOVERED.

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kind, it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

It Cures Old Sores
Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck
Cures Ulcerated Sore Legs
Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face
Cure Scurvy Sores
Cures Cancerous Ulcers
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases
Cures Glandular Swellings
Clears the Blood from all impure matter From whatever cause arising.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give a trial to test its value.

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